THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 154

•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Britain Seeks Polish Entry In Navy Pacts

Would Be One of Bilateral Accords Founded Upon the 1935 Treaty

Soviet Talks Delayed

London Still Confident of Agreement With Russia on Pacific Fleet

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—Great Britain, confident that a naval agreement snag with Soviet Russia can be overcome, is understood to be planning to start negotiations with Poland for a similar accord. This is in line with Britain's plan for two-party agreements under the London Treaty.

Anglo-Russian representatives met for three hours yesterday and then adjourned until June 4.

The British have opposed the Russian stand that its Far Eastern fleet should not come under provisions of the treaty unless Japan also is bound.

Britain pointed out to the Russians that both she and the United States signed the treaty although both have Pacific fleets.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The negotiations begun here to bring Soviet Russia within the orbit of the arrangements for qualitative limitation and exchanging information on naval building contained in the Treaty of London signed by Britain, France and the United States, April 22, 1935, affect traditional Soviet policies.

One question which has to be considered is whether the London tonnage and gun-caliber limitations are compatible with the needs of the Soviet Union. In so far as existing Russian capital ships are concerned no difficulty appears to arise, for three out of her four battleships are pre-war ships of 23,000-24,000 tons and are armed with 12-inch guns—well within the treaty limits.

Program Undisclosed

The British return of fleets, however, mentions another battleship in commission, the Mikhail Frumze, details of which have not been made public. Nothing moreover is known about the Russian building program, whether in respect of capital ships or any other category of war vessel.

Advance communication of information will, in fact, be an entirely novel departure for the Soviet naval authorities and they are expected to safeguard themselves very carefully against having to adopt this procedure if Japan and Germany do not also conform to the London arrangement.

As regards cruisers, the Russian fleet has one 8000-ton vessel built in 1931 and carrying 7-inch guns. The only two other modern cruisers she is known to possess are of 6600 and 6934 tons, built respectively in 1928 and 1927. These two ships carry a 5.1-inch armament. In addition there are two "school ships" built more than 30 years ago which technically fall within the cruiser category.

Russia's Naval Bases

Last year it was announced that the Soviet Union intended to place contracts in France for four 7000-ton cruisers and four destroyers. However, nothing appears to have been done so far.

The Russian navy has no aircraft carriers and does not seem to be building any. If she did the question of design would need specially careful consideration because in all the seas adjacent to Russia ice is prevalent for part of the year. Only a few of the potential Russian naval bases are free from ice all the year round.

Has 22 Submarines

According to the latest available information Russia is just as lightly supplied with destroyers as she is of larger vessels. In all she has 17, of which only five are postwar vessels. She has 22 submarines, including the English L55 which was sunk in the Baltic in 1919 and put into commission by the Russians after being salvaged in 1931. It is believed, however, that recently a number of new submarines have been laid down in Russian yards.

One of the great difficulties facing Russia in her efforts to build up her navy is the geographical fact that the three places where Russia needs ships are entirely shut off from one another. She has to keep one fleet in the Far East, another in the Baltic and a third in the Black Sea.

How this fact operates to her disadvantage was seen in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 when the Far Eastern fleet was bottled up by the Japanese in Port Arthur and the Baltic fleet was destroyed piecemeal after steaming right around Europe and half Asia to join it.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, May 26, 1936

Travel Talks	4
Aviation Comment	6
The Home Forum	7
Vision [With German Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Boston Events	9
Weather	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Sports Page	12
News of Art, Music and the Theater	14
Education Page	15
Financial Pages	16 and 17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Ex-Bar President Named U. S. Senator

By the Associated Press

Tallahassee, Fla., May 26

Gov. Dave Sholtz of Florida today appointed Scott Marion Loftin, Jacksonville attorney and immediate past president of the American Bar Association, as successor to the late United States Senator Park Trammell.

Mr. Loftin, a Democrat, will serve until a Senator is elected in November and seated next January.

It is Mr. Loftin's first major public office. He said he would support President Roosevelt. He added, he would not be a candidate in the November senatorial election.

As president of the American Bar Association last year, he directed the national organization's campaign against crime.

'Wave of Strikes' Blamed by Green On Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said today, "The wave of strikes now in progress across the entire country" was "a manifestation of what was bound to follow the Supreme Court's decisions destroying such great principles as the NRA and Guffey acts established."

The working people, he said, realize that the court "has forced them to use their economic strength to gain their right to decent wages and decent hours."

Mr. Green said that by "strike wave" he referred especially to strikes in the celery fields near Los Angeles, at the Wheeling Steel plant at Portsmouth, Ohio, at the Remington-Rand plant at Syracuse, N. Y., at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio, in shipyards and barber shops in New York City and in Arkansas cotton fields.

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—James H. Rand Jr., president of Remington Rand, Inc., announced today that because of strikes called at six plants of the company it would close its Syracuse, N. Y., operations permanently and "at all costs" would keep other manufactories operating in defiance of the strikers.

Mr. Rand said he had ordered personnel of plants in London, Eng., and Hamilton, Ont., doubled immediately to shift to foreign production all manufacture for foreign sales constituting 25 per cent of Remington Rand's entire business in typewriters, cabinets, and adding machines.

The executive said the consolidation of the Syracuse plant, with a $2,500,000 annual pay roll, with a plant at Ilion, N. Y., had begun.

Calling of a strike at Syracuse led him, he said, to withdraw an offer made earlier to Mayor Marvin of Syracuse to keep part of the plant, at least, in that city "if the city got rid of 16 radicals who were making all this trouble."

National Guard Keeps Eye on Ohio Strikes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26 (AP)—National Guard observers took up stations at Akron and Portsmouth today and extra details of police were on duty at Norwood, Cincinnati suburb, as labor difficulties spread to another Ohio industry.

Employees of Remington Rand, Inc., at Norwood, joined workers in five other plants of the firm in a general strike which threatened to close the factory.

Some 5500 employees of the Wheeling Steel Corporation were idle at Portsmouth as mediation in a four-day-old strike there reached a deadlock.

Better Schools in Lowly Areas Demanded by British Educator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — Children of the distressed areas have a new champion; he wants them to have more opportunities, with better technical education and better physical training.

He is Mr. Dan Edwards, president of the National Union of Teachers, who made a plea for the thousands of children growing up in the "lurking shadows" of communities, left "stagnant and derelict" through prolonged unemployment, in his presidential address to a recent meeting of the Union at Southport.

Well-Rounded Education

"No longer can education in State schools be regarded as restricted to the instruction of the children of the poor in reading, writing, ciphering and in habits of industry," Mr. Edwards declared. "Schooling and education, it is now realized, are far more synonymous terms. Properly defined education aims at the full nurture of the child, mentally, physically and spiritually.

"In a thousand ways home circumstances mold the future citizen," he added. "The character and location of the child's dwelling, the kind of food he eats, the clothes he wears, and the nature of the domestic routine—these press themselves upon us as primary matters of deep educational concern.

"I desire, through this conference, therefore, to awaken the wider national conscience to the problem of child welfare in the distressed areas of the country. For many years past whole districts have been scheduled as 'distressed areas,'" he said.

"Have you realized," he asked, "the real connotation of the term? If you have, you will join me in an appeal to the State for the full discharge of its obligations to the thousands of helpless and inarticulate sufferers, the children in the schools."

The Education Bill now before Parliament would, however, he declared, place a "poverty bar" on many children in the country, with its clause exempting children of certain ages from school if work was ready for them.

Driven Into Blind Alleys

The parents would have a right to "contract out" on behalf of their children, and poverty would drive them to yield when the relentless finger of industry beckoned the child, however blind the alley before it.

"This is a tragedy for the child: it is also bad business for the nation," said Mr. Edwards. "What shall it profit the parent or the State in the long run if a small weekly wage be gained and the formative influence of the school be lost?

"It is not yet too late for the right thing to be done, and today I appeal publicly to the Government to substitute the exemption clauses of the bill by suitable provision for maintenance for children of necessitous parents."

Canadian Youth To Send Reform Plans to Ottawa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 26 — The first Canadian Youth Congress, representing over 300,000 young men and women throughout the Dominion, concluded its three-day conference with the conviction that it had accomplished a great step toward attaining its ends—the betterment of youth conditions, both social and economical, and the furtherance of the will to peace.

In the words of Joe McCulley of Pickering College, at the conclusion of the congress:

"The popular picture of youth flaming and jazz-mad has been proven a lie. Youth, as in this case, has responded as always to a worthy cause. We have shown today we unite and conquer."

A "declaration of youth," in the form of a proposed Canadian Youth Act, was drawn up by the Resolutions Committee of the Congress, and after further amendments and discussion by youth organizations is to be submitted to Parliament for ratification. It provides for the appointment of a Canadian Youth Commission for assisting youths to higher education; for instituting public works and enterprises for the employment of youthful persons in factories and on farms—such works being of particular importance of youths; for establishing young sons and daughters of farmers on homesteads, and for fixing rates of wages under "fair wage laws."

The declaration demands work, security, recreation, knowledge, training, peace, freedom and justice, and defines the meaning of these words.

"These are our desires and goals," it states, "and these we believe to be our right to claim," and "we have an entire confidence that the whole people of Canada will perfect the deliverance so far advanced by our youth." Plans have been laid for making this Youth Congress an annual feature.

Chain Store Fight Arouses House As Bill Moves Ahead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—The independent store came to battle with the red-fronted chain store on the floor of the House today. The purchasing habits of millions of women shoppers came in for discussion. Also figuring in the debate were the relative prices of chains and independents, the consuming power of the masses, the prospect of monopoly, and what the chains, with their absentee owners and low cash prices are doing to the old, father-to-son shops on main street.

The measure under discussion was the Robinson-Patman bill, described as an "equal opportunity in business bill," but more generally christened the "anti-chain store bill."

Aims of Measure

The bill, as explained today, would amend the Clayton Anti-Trust Act so as to prohibit alleged "unfair" special terms granted by manufacturers to mass purchasers (the chains) who buy in large quantities. Put in brief form, here are four accomplishments which the bill seeks, as explained by Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, its sponsor:

Advertising allowances by manufacturers to mass purchasers would be prohibited when these are concealed subsidies, and unless similar advantages are given proportionately to all customers.

Dummy Brokerage Fees

Using dummy brokerage fees as a "bribe" through excessive allowances and commissions would be halted.

The bill would permit quantity discounts to large purchases so that ultimate consumers would have benefits of mass distribution, but it would not allow such differentials unless given to all groups proportionately.

The Federal Trade Commission would be authorized to decree a top-quantity discount limit on any given article, when a monopoly is threatened.

Bengal Monsoon Drives Back Group Climbing Everest

DARJEELING, India, May 26 (AP)—A premature advance of the monsoon, roaring out of the Bay of Bengal, left little hope of success today for the English expedition attempting to climb to the summit of Mount Everest.

Driven back from its first base camp by intense cold and storms last week, the London party now faced the monsoon which is likely to blanket the Himalayas soon with snow.

Reports from Calcutta meteorologists warned of continued snowfall soon in the whole Everest region, with the monsoon expected to strike the Himalayas during the first fortnight of June.

The violent southwest winds were advancing rapidly with increasing force over the rest of India.

Four attempts, starting in 1921, have failed.

Aside from the test of human stamina, the long months of reconnaissance and acclimatization, and the constant jeopardy to life and limb, there is the heavy item of financing these attempts on the 29,141-foot height.

In the 15 years since the 1921 expedition, men have spent millions trying to conquer the world's highest known mountain. They have come within 100 feet of the top.

Utilities Cut Rates

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — Ohio utilities, either voluntarily or by agreement with the state utilities commission without formal hearings, reduced electric and gas rates sufficiently in the first quarter of 1936, Utility Commission Chairman E. J. Hopple says, to save Ohio consumers $1,899,340 annually.

Congress Refuses New Funds to Extend Tree Shelterbelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26 — The 1000-mile column of trees that was to have stretched from Canada to Mexico has been abandoned—for the present, at least.

The new-deal shelterbelt, subject of disagreement between foresters ever since it was proposed at the height of the 1934 drought, was left by Congress yesterday with only enough money to pay for trees already ordered by the Government.

$175,000 Appropriated

The Department of Agriculture 1937 supply bill, as finally approved by the Senate yesterday, appropriated a sum of only $175,000 for the shelterbelt. This, it was explained, would be sufficient to pay for the trees already ordered from western nurseries which are to be distributed to farmers for planting.

Although shelterbelt plans have been greatly curtailed while nationally known foresters debated its merits and the Comptroller General refused to let it be paid for in its original idealistic form from federal relief funds, its sponsors still insist that it is a success. Paul H. Roberts, acting director of the project, estimates that 75 to 80 per cent of the trees planted have survived.

The first large-scale planting on the tree-barrier began this spring. Forty million seedlings were put into strips stretching over a total of 1360 miles. Negotiations with farmers, on whose land the planting was done, have been entirely on a voluntary basis.

Ending of work on the shelterbelt will not necessarily see the last of tree planting under federal subsidy in the dust-bowl area for the purposes of controlling erosion, however. There is nothing in the law to prevent the Department of Agriculture from advising farmers in the original shelterbelt path how to plant trees and under the new soil conservation program, pay them for so doing. Special plans are now being made to meet the soil-building needs of this section.

Belgian Cabinet Quits After Socialist Gains

BRUSSELS, May 26 (AP)—The Cabinet of Premier Paul Van Zeeland resigned today following Sunday's parliamentary elections in which Socialists made sharp gains.

One of the Van Zeeland Government's main tenets was the maintenance of the Belgian franc or belga on the gold standard.

Authoritative sources said the resignation was purely a post-election formality and that Premier Van Zeeland would probably be asked to form a new Catholic-Socialist coalition cabinet himself.

Mexican Rail Strike Fails But Men Get Rise

Workers in Lower Wage Brackets Benefit Most From Compromise

Political Rift Looms

MEXICO, D. F., May 26 (AP)—Even though they had to quit their strike, it was divulged yesterday, employees of the Mexican National Railways won substantial wage increases.

The manageemnt of the line announced the board of directors had voted to increase wages of workers in lower-pay brackets by 1,800,000 pesos ($500,000 United States money) annually—the compromise offer the strike committee turned down just before last week's short-lived walkout.

Profiting most by the increases, which go into effect June 1, are workers getting less than 100 pesos ($27.77 United States money) monthly and office employees. The former group will get increases averaging 5.67 per cent, the latter pay boosts of some 8 per cent.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexican workers are interpreting the recent outlawing of the proposed railroad strike and the intervention of President Cárdenas as "the Government's first attack upon the social rights of the working class."

The Confederation of Mexican Workers leveled this charge specifically against the Federal Arbitration Board, which declared the strike illegal.

Labor's resentment against the Government appears to constitute the first threat of a rift between the workers and President Cárdenas' regime, which has been deemed strongly pro-labor.

The railroad workers syndicate does not regard the recent strike against the National Railways of Mexico as a failure but rather, as Juan Guttierez, General Secretary, declared, "a lesson that we must take advantage of before beginning a new fight."

The confederation makes the following charges against the Federal Arbitration Board:

1. The board's decision to declare the strike illegal was drawn up and printed before the strike actually took place.

2. The board did not call upon the representatives of the union and of the company to discuss the situation together as Article 270 of the Federal Labor Law specifies.

3. As the workers were not given a chance to defend themselves the decision itself, the confederation claims, was illegal.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Support Bill to Prevent Crime

© Harris & Ewing

Henry F. Ashurst
Democratic Senator From Arizona

Homer S. Cummings
Attorney General of the United States

Cases Multiply In Michigan War On 'Black Legion'

DETROIT, May 26 (AP)—The "war of extermination" on the Black Legion brought 25 warrants charging kidnaping and felonious assault in Jackson today against members of the secret hooded order accused of stripping and flogging a relief worker who refused to join.

Acting with speed that matched that of authorities of Detroit in charging 13 members with the slaying of Charles A. Poole, Owen Dudley, prosecutor of Jackson, swore out warrants today against three guards at the Southern Michigan Prison, a resident of Norvelle, and 21 "John Does" accused of participation in the beating last Nov. 5 of Harley Smith, father of five children.

The men accused are Ray Ernest, said by Mr. Dudley to be a "brigadier general" in the terrorists' band,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, May 26

Empire—Italy Complicates British Position

London—Great Britain, long-established Empire, is finding its imperial duties highly complicated by an Empire just coming to birth.

Forty days of violence in Palestine, resulting in 50 casualties, are suddenly declared to stem from propaganda engineered by Italy, the latest of the world's Empires. Anthony Eden declared to the House of Commons he has protested this alleged Italian activity.

Colonial Post Vacant

Britain's colonial problems are still further troubled by resignation of J. H. Thomas, as Colonial Secretary. Prime Minister Baldwin looks about for a successor, lest this crucial office be left inopportunely vacant.

Britain could joke, even though Italian propaganda has actually gone beyond the joking stage in effect. Anthony Eden during yesterday's House of Commons session was asked why British broadcasts designed to incite the Ethiopians would not prove excellent retaliatory measures. Mr. Eden, himself an accomplished linguist, replied that he had not learned Ethiopia's Amharic language.

Harassments

Britain has been badgered by Italian propaganda in Egypt, which is generally believed to have obtained inspiration for its recent independence campaign from Italy's agitators and broadcasts. Italian press charges that Britain sold Ethiopia dumdum bullets, and other attacks on Britain's motives in supporting the League have provided considerable harassment for the Baldwin Government.

Now Italy is said to have bequeathed Britain a civil war in its protectorate of Palestine, after administering diplomatic reverses to Downing Street in the Ethiopian war.

Conflict in Palestine

The Palestine riots, polarized around a general strike of Arabs against Jewish immigration, have resulted in emergency mustering of police and soldiers and the appointment of an investigating commission.

The Palestine situation represents the explosion of a dream meeting a dream. Romantic Lawrence of Arabia instilled in the Arabs the dream of a pan-Arab Kingdom, including Palestine, Arabia and Iraq. But idealists instilled in the Jews a dream of a great international home for the Jews in Palestine. In 1930, Jewish immigration into Palestine was 5514. In 1934, it was 100,000, as the Jews acted to fulfill their dream. This influx threatened the Arabian dream, and both peoples have awakened into violent action.

Food vs. Defense—Needs Differ in the Orient

Tokyo—China, with great difficulty, has scraped together some $600,000 to help feed 30,000,000 starving famine-ridden Chinese. Japan's House of Peers swiftly approved a defense budget of $669,000,000, the largest in its history.

Mexico—Rail Men Surmise Fascist Methods

Mexico, D. F. — President Cárdenas of Mexico, man of the people, one-time revolutionary, the man who refused to play puppet to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Boston News Today:

Mayor Mansfield Demands Lower Fire Rates
Co-operative Loans Highest in Eight Years
$818 Sabotage Reported on Callahan's Car
Wareham Residents Try to Halt Cape Dike

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

U. S. Begins Drive For Prevention Of Sources of Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—Having freed its hands of the most imperative phase of the national crime problem—the roundup of kidnapers and the worst desperadoes of the "gang" era—the Department of Justice today prepared to throw its energies into an attack of the fundamental phase of crime prevention, a phase which was relegated to the background during the spectacular man hunt of the past three years.

Appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, asked congressional authority for his department to engage in "the collection and dissemination of information on the subject of crime prevention and control."

National Leadership

It is understood that if this authority is granted the Department of Justice will undertake to assume national leadership in co-ordinating the study of the problem of prevention and in bringing about a fuller public appreciation of the underlying reasons which annually precipitate thousands of criminals into the social system.

According to Mr. Cummings the bill he asked the committee to approve contains for the first time in American history the word "prevention" linked with the word "crime." In asking for this authority he pointed out that while criminologists have given careful study to the social background of the crime problem "that aspect has been very little touched upon by heads of national, state and local governments."

Public Interested

During the man-hunt period, he explained, the public has become intensely interested in the capture of the worst criminals and public support has been won for the Government's campaign. Now that the man hunt is over he held it is of greatest importance that the public be informed as to the less sensational, but far more important problem of the attack on the causes of crime.

Mr. Cummings indicated that there would not be any immediate publicity campaign. His first purpose is to provide for the dissemination of information for local government and police units. But it is understood in informed quarters that he looks forward to the day when the Department of Justice can take the initiative in a co-ordinated campaign to acquaint the public at large with the basic elements of the crime problem.

Probation Workers Protest Attacks By Chief of G-Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26—President Roosevelt and Attorney General Homer S. Cummings were asked to control "false and misleading" attacks by J. Edgar Hoover on the principles of probation and parole in a resolution adopted by the National Probation Association, convening here.

The statement charges that Mr. Hoover, director of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, "in a number of recent addresses has indicated lack of knowledge of the purposes, methods and accomplishments of probation and parole work and of institutions and other agencies.

"We register our approval of the work of Mr. Hoover and his bureau for the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals," the resolution said. "We deplore the false and inaccurate statements which have tended to mislead the public into a belief that probation, parole and other agencies for the individual study and reclamation of offenders are harmful to the cause of law enforcement, and that only methods of force and severity are effective in controlling and preventing crime."

Unionization Is Urged For Social Work

Affiliation With A. F. of L. Is Then Advised by Union Leader

Labor Party Is Goal

LaGuardia Demands Congress Regulate Industry and Agriculture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26—The movements for social security, for a constitutional amendment to empower Congress to regulate commerce, industry and agriculture and for better housing and crime control were seen as having received impetus here today following addresses before the sixty-third annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work.

A feature of the session was an address by Francis J. Gorman, of Washington, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, in which he urged social workers to organize labor unions and after affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, "to throw their lot with the Farmer-Labor Party in order to help build it into a strong political influence.

Organization the First Step

"Every single organization of social worker in the United States American Federation of Labor," Mr. Gorman said, "and every single social worker in the United States should be drawn into an organization. Organization can pave the way for us toward the things each and every one of us wants in life. Organization, then, is the first step."

Mayor LaGuardia of New York, addressing the conference last night, urged the passage of a constitutional amendment that would give Congress the power to regulate commerce, industry and agriculture for the benefit of economic readjustment and to avoid economic depressions.

He favored a uniform system of labor laws to reduce hours, a national old-age pension system, ratification of the child labor amendment and a national system of unemployment insurance. He urged social workers in the United States and Canada to bring all the pressure in their power to bear on Congress to keep it in session until it has acted on the Wagner Housing Act, the passage of which, he declared, was necessary "to lift millions of Americans out of shacks, hovels and tenements that are unfit for human habitation."

Criticizes Crop Destruction

The Mayor was critical of what he called the "unscientific" attempts by the Federal Administration to assist agriculture by destroying crops when there was need for food all over the world, and he favored the purchase of surplus agricultural supplies after domestic needs had been met, rather than any scheme of crop control. The surplus, he said, could be disposed of through a federal export agency.

Mayor LaGuardia also was critical of the way unemployment relief was administered and lashed out at political partisanship in the giving of jobless aid. He held that his experience as Mayor of New York had proved to him that relief could be administered honestly without politics and declared that the so-called clearance system was "even more vicious than the outright handpicked spoils system, because it assumes a hypocritical air of respectability."

Would Not Degrade Themselves

"I say that any man or woman who would degrade themselves to go hand in hand to a local district leader to get that clearance isn't worthy of confidence," he said. "I know many, right in my own city, who refused to go and ask for the clearance, and thereby they did not get the appointment."

In pressing for a constitutional amendment to empower Congress to regulate commerce, industry and agriculture, Mayor LaGuardia declared he had no quarrel with the Supreme Court "because its power to declare laws unconstitutional has the sanction of acceptance of more than a century," but nevertheless, he criticized its attitude regarding child labor, declaring it was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution to exploit children in the labor market.

"Don't tell me that any of the framers of the Constitution had any such thought in mind when they drafted that remarkable document, and yet it has been distorted, it has been so construed as to give it a meaning that was never originally intended. . . .

Perhaps Ahead of Time

"That is why I plead, at the risk of being perhaps ahead of the time, for a constitutional amendment which will give the representatives of the people the right to say what the law of the land should be."

The issue between the New Deal and the Conservatives with regard to social welfare was joined in an address by Aubrey Williams, Deputy Administrator of the Federal Works Progress Administration, when he spoke before the National Co-ordinating Committee of Social Service employee groups today. This group has frequently been characterized as the "liberal wing," and Mr. Williams, in addressing it, charged that the organized professional group, known as the American Association of Social

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Social Workers Urged to Organize

(Continued from Page 1)

Workers, had "become a power in the Conservative camp and lent respectability to those who would refuse relief expenditures."

Urges Direct Relief

His address followed one by Miss Joanna C. Colcord, of the Russell Sage Foundation on behalf of the professional social work group and in which she attacked the Works Progress Administration work program on the basis that it excluded direct federal relief. Miss Colcord held that what the American Association of Social Workers did not want was "a work program which decries and disparages direct relief or which monopolizes the interests and the funds of the Federal Government."

She declared that the association wanted the Federal Government behind a works program adequate to furnish relief for employable unemployed. She held it should be supplemented by direct federal relief, rather than leaving this to the states and localities.

"The issue with respect to direct relief," Mr. Williams said, "has not been whether Congress should appropriate additional funds so that relief could be added to the present work and security measures, but whether direct relief could not replace them and permit a reduced expenditure. . . .

How Much Shall We Spend?

The issue is simply this: How much money are the American people willing to spend? It makes little difference how thoroughly you may be convinced that the number of jobs should be doubled or trebled and that every worker should work full time and for an adequate wage if the majority of the American people are willing to see that sufficient funds are appropriated to make this possible. . . .

"It has been our experience that only a work program gives the highest benefit to the unemployed person with the least cost to his self-respect. But the work program is more expensive in terms of immediate outlay. The worker is receiving an average of $50 a month, while the recipient of relief receives an average of $25 a month. . . . We feel that this gain must be protected at all costs and that it cannot be protected if we return to federal relief."

Junior League to Help

Mrs. Ruth Hyde Harvie of Troy, N. Y., new president of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, outlined a program of social education for some 28,000 Junior Leaguers, who are willing to devote a portion of their spare time to the interest of general social security.

Mrs. Harvie divided her explanatioon of the Junior League educational program into four sections according to the main features of the work, which she said she likes to consider as "a training school for certain groups of young women."

These were (1) courses of instruction for provisional members before these are placed as volunteer workers; (2) specific training in various fields of community endeavor; (3) courses particularly designed to fit members for service on boards and committees of private and public agencies; and (4) general courses to stimulate and maintain interest of members in all phases of community life.

Child of Spoils System

Miss Edith Abbott, dean of the graduate school of social service administration of the University of Chicago and next president of the National Conference of Social Work, declared that "the political clearance policy, whereby federal relief administrators must be approved by the politicians, is a chip off the old block of the spoils system."

She urged that professional social workers organize to press upon both national parties and before all state conventions civil service planks for all state and federal relief and social security offices.

"We want the pledge from the politicans that in the hour of victory our public welfare services will not be used to reward their followers," she continued. "Politicians are everywhere in the social service picture. The place of the politician is in the legislative halls—not in the administrative offices.

"Politics has been the evil genius of our public welfare program ever since the earliest days of our American social reform movement. The history of the attempt to protect the state welfare reform movement institutions from the spoilsmen is a long story. Our state charitable services have been moth-eaten and destroyed by politics. There has been small reason to train or prepare for prison administration or probation work when appointments in these fields are dictated by politics.

"All over the country, carefully laid plans of reform have completely failed because the new departments or institutions have only been handed over to be administered by the politicians and their friends. In one midwestern state, a county was reported to me recently where the man put in charge of old-age pensions is a former barkeeper, and not even a good barkeeper.

Depends on Character

"The prostitution of public services to buy votes or reward supporters belongs to the dark ages. Our public welfare services will be no better than the ability, character and training of the men and women who administer them."

Austin H. MacCormick, New York City commissioner of correction, said that "Society today views concrete crime with the alarm, hysteria and helplessness with which the cave-man first viewed a saber-tooth tiger climbing into his home." He contended that "social thinking, rather than armed forces, eventually would control the prevention and treatment of crime in this country."

Strong support of measures to improve housing was voiced by Dr. Haven Emerson, nationally known physician of New York, and by May Lumsden, also of New York, and manager of "First Houses."

They Work to Help Society

Austin MacCormick
Commissioner of Correction of New York City

Mrs. Ruth Hyde Harvie
President of Association of Junior Leagues of America

State Security Laws Must, It Is Declared, Aid Dependent Child

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26—As each state enacts its law to supplement the Federal Social Security Act, child welfare agencies must see that it gives full recognition to the rights of dependent children, it was emphasized by Miss Mary Irene Atkinson, director of the child welfare division of the Children's Bureau in Washington, addressing the Child Welfare League Convention at the Ritz-Carlton here today.

"More plans have been presented for old-age assistance than for aiding dependent children," she said, "and in some states more money. The reason is fairly obvious, that the group interested in old-age assistance is more articulate.

"Therefore an obligation rests upon both public and private agencies to speak for the constituency of children in each state who need a friend in court if the Social Security Act is to bring any program to them."

Clemency Appeal Sent To New Jersey Governor

NEWARK, N. J., May 26 (AP)—A charge that the State's neglect of 16-year-old Jacob Ciemiengo put him in the way of being executed, was coupled with an appeal for clemency addressed to Gov. Harold G. Hoffman yesterday by a group of Newark clergymen and civic leaders. The youth's hope of escaping the electric chair for shooting Herman Eilers, Burlington farmer, rests with the court of pardons, of which the Governor is president judge.

The appeal recites that young Ciemiengo was "born in poverty and raised in ignorance," and that "at no period did the State of New Jersey reach out a helping hand to guide him past the natural pitfalls of youth."

Those joining in the appeal included Dr. Frank Kingdon, president of Newark University, City Commissioner Pearce R. Franklin, former Assemblywoman Florence L. Haines and Mrs. Julius E. Flink, president of the National Council of Jewish Women.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Calles, has long been an enigmatic figure, but his smashing of the general railway strike last week has made him still more mystifying.

People beheld his six-year plans, people heard him charged with accepting "Moscow gold"; people heard him proclaim that labor should have power to stand against capital, and they began to regard him as a radical Socialist.

Action Puzzles

But when Cárdenas called off the general strike of 48,000 employees of the National Railways on May 19, there were murmurings that the President was establishing a Fascist state, that the influence behind him was not Moscow's but Wall Street's.

Labor Points the Finger

These allegations came from disgruntled members of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, who sought $4,070,299 a year in increased wages. Since the abortive strike, the managers of the railways have voted a $500,000 yearly increase. But this is one eighth of what labor sought. There are still many workers receiving $28 a month. Consequently, the Confederation of Workers refuses to abandon plans for the strike. June 3 has been set as the date when new plans will be drawn.

From North of the Rio Grande

Cárdenas, who has toppled all effective internal opposition, was believed to confront only one serious challenge—that of American capital, which is invested to the extent of about $1,000,000,000 in Mexico. A railway strike might well destroy the productivity of this capital. Mexican labor has hinted that Cárdenas in the railway strike lost his first tilt with foreign investors, who labor suggests pulled the strings that the "iron man" Calles could not pull.

Evens Up

The Mexican Labor Department is being criticized by labor. Yet this department last week decided in favor of labor when foreign capital was involved.

Employees of the Guanajuato Reduction Company, an Ohio mining concern in Mexico, received an increase in wages and back salaries, as a result of a Labor Department decision.

By the Way

An interesting Mexican sidelight flashed on Washington within recent days. Luis N. Morones, one time labor mogul of Mexico, ousted by the workers as a psuedo leader, called on William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. About the same time John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and progressive leader in the Green-opposed fight for industrial unions, was meeting bona fide labor representatives from Mexico.

Mass Struggles—Palestine: Philippines: China

People in the mass continued to struggle for what they deem their rights—the Arabs for their country, Philippine laborers for better wages, Chinese peasants for the irreducible privilege of food.

The **Philippine Islands** are threatened by a general strike, scheduled tentatively for Wednesday this week; Island officials are mustering all their resources to avert a walkout. Labor seeks a minimum daily wage of 60 cents. Manila workers seek 85 cents.

Palestine and the British Government continue agitated by Arabian demonstrations against efforts to make of the Holy Land an international home for the Jews. Banishment of Arabian agitators has enlisted increased resistance to British forces.

Szechuan Province, China, is confronted by the baleful spectacle of 30,000,000 Chinese in the grip of famine. This protracted state of affairs yields slowly to disorganized efforts to finance relief.

Hobart Commencement Last Under Dr. Bartlett

GENEVA, N. Y., May 25 (AP)—Hobart and William Smith Colleges said good-by to a president and two senior classes today. The retiring president is Dr. Murray Bartlett, who for 17 years has guided the destinies of the two colleges and whose resignation is effective May 31. He will be succeeded by Dr. William Alfred Eddy, professor of English of Dartmouth College, who will be inaugurated Oct. 2.

Ninety-two graduates received diplomas. Seven honorary degrees included: Doctor of Letters, Harold Thomas Lowe, superintendent of schools, Newport, R. I., and Aaron Coburn, founder and headmaster of Wooster School, Danbury, Conn.

Representative Perkins

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The regular House membership of 435 stood at only 426 today with the passing of Representative Randolph Perkins of New Jersey.

Mr. Perkins was the fifth member of the House to pass on since the session convened in January. Others were Representatives Wesley Lloyd of Washington, Stephen A. Rudd of New York, John T. Duckbee of Illinois and William D. Thomas of New York.

There were four vacancies when the session began, making a total today of nine.

Miami Police Raid 34 Gambling Places

MIAMI, Fla., May 26 (AP)—Police Chief John B. Rowland declared "a war to the finish" against Miami horse race bookmakers, yesterday after detectives raided 34 suspected booking establishments, arrested seven persons they said were operators and seized six telephones.

The raids followed by a half hour the resumption of racing wire service to "bookies" which was cut off abruptly Friday morning because of a reputed "welshing" on a $30,000 bet.

Champion Speller Sends Even Judges To the Dictionary

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Jean Trowbridge, sent by the Des Moines Register and Tribune, today won the twelfth annual national spelling bee.

Bruce Ackerman, sent by the Peoria, Ill., Journal-Transcript, was her final opponent, going down on the word "predilection," spelling it "predelection."

An argument developed earlier over the spelling of "char," defined as meaning a "charwoman." Miss Trowbridge spelling it "chare."

This was declared incorrect by George B. Woods of American University, challenger of the spelling bee, but a search of several dictionaries finally showed such a spelling for the word. The Rev. James S. Montgomery, chaplain of the United States House of Representatives, and one of the judges, announced that the judges had decided to permit Miss Trowbridge to remain in the contest.

The words are being selected from a specially prepared spelling book into which its author, Prof. Frederick S. Breed of the University of Chicago, has crammed 2000 of the most difficult tongue twisters in the language.

The 17 contestants have eliminated a field of almost 200,000 school children between the ages of 11 and 15.

Junior Audubon Prizes Awarded to Indianians

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Two Indiana residents won the principal prizes in the 1936 junior Audubon contest, the National Association of Audubon Societies announced Saturday. Miss Esther Boal of Hobart, won the prize for teachers. Leo Deming of Terre Haute, won the prize for school children.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

"The Peer of Them All"
BUNGALO VILLAGE
Newfound Lake, Bristol, N. H.
Housekeeping Cabins - Rooms in Lodge
Homelike Restful
LAKE — MOUNTAINS — SPORTS
New Community Building and Restaurant
SEND FOR NEW FOLDER

TO USHERS
WHO ARE ABOUT
TO CHANGE TO
SUMMER DRESS

WE HAVE a large and complete selection of Blue Coats and White Flannel Trousers. They may be purchased singly or in combination. Coats are $11.50 and Flannel Trousers are $5.

We realize the prices are very low, but please do not judge our quality by our very modest price. Please remember, we make our own clothes, and sell them all in our own stores, without middleman's profit, without credit expenses and losses, without wholesale selling costs, and without delivery overhead.

As a result, the materials, workmanship, style, fit and value are far beyond what you could normally receive. In fact, actually superior to some garments that are priced a great deal higher.

All we ask is the fairness of a trial. Like most who have done so, you are certain to remain a loyal and enthusiastic Richman Brothers patron.

Business and Sport Suits
$22.50

Two-Trouser Staypress Suits
$16.50

White Cool Suits
Coat and Trousers
$12.50

SPORT TROUSERS, $2 to $6

RICHMAN BROTHERS
Only regular $22.50 Merchandise on sale in our New York City Sales Room
Fine Clothes Makers Since 1879
A NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF 61 STORES IN 56 CITIES
STORES IN EASTERN SECTION
NEW YORK, N. Y. SCRANTON, PA. JOHNSTOWN, PA.
BOSTON, MASS. HARRISBURG, PA. WILKES-BARRE, PA.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. WASHINGTON, PA. WHEELING, W. VA.
PITTSBURGH, PA. ERIE, PA. ELMIRA, N. Y.
BUFFALO, N. Y. SCHENECTADY, N. Y. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. ALTOONA, PA. NEW CASTLE, PA.
Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representative Address Our Factory and Executive Offices at Cleveland, Ohio

1 COAT and it's done!
4 HOURS and it's dry!
WATERSPAR ENAMEL

FOR a limited time only, we're making a special offer to help you get acquainted with Waterspar Enamel. Clip the money-saving coupon below and take it to the nearest Pittsburgh Paint dealer. You'll find him listed under "Paints" in your classified telephone directory. He'll give you a full-size 30c can of Waterspar for only 15c.

Then you'll know how much easier it is today to give shabby furniture, woodwork, shelves and bookcases a new lease on beauty. One coat and they're done—four hours and they're dry. We call Waterspar a "different" enamel. You'll call it wonderful.

Waterspar flows on smoothly, leaves no brush marks, *covers painted surfaces solidly in one coat.* Dries to a china-like gloss. Pleasant odor. Resists grease, grime, hard knocks, and washes well. Comes in 28 beautiful colors. *And costs no more than ordinary enamels.* Cash that coupon today!

Paint | PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY | Glass
PAINT DIVISION, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mr. Dealer: This coupon and 15c entitle the bearer to a full-size 30c can of Waterspar Quick-Drying One-Coat Enamel, or the 15c may be applied on the purchase of a larger can.

Ask about Pittsburgh Time-Payment Plan—"PAINT TODAY, MONTHS TO PAY"

Name_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____

OTHER FAST-DRYING PAINTS FOR
One-Day Painting

You can redecorate an entire room in a day, *and move in the same evening*, with Pittsburgh's Famous Four for One-Day Painting. In addition to Waterspar Enamel, there are:

WALLHIDE—For walls and ceilings. The Vitolized Oil used in Wallhide gives *controlled penetration* of oil, keeps the paint film alive. 15 soft petal shades; 12 semi-gloss colors.

FLORHIDE ENAMEL—For both interior and exterior floors. Long wearing, quick drying. 10 practical colors.

WATERSPAR VARNISHES—Clear and colors. For woodwork and floors. Varnishes and stains at same time. Dries in 4 hours.

FOR EXTERIOR PAINTING
Patton's *Sun-Proof* Paint
On exterior painting, you'll save money over the years by specifying this Field-Tested Pittsburgh Paint Product. Sun-Proof has demonstrated, on Pittsburgh's three great proving grounds, that it covers about 25% more surface, lasts 1 to 3 years longer than poor paint. Comes in 24 attractive colors.

Save 15¢ CASH THIS COUPON AT YOUR PITTSBURGH PAINT DEALER'S

For a restful holiday . . .
INTERLAKEN INN
For nearly half a century Interlaken has been favorably known for its wholesome fare and pleasing service as well as the enchanting beauty of its location in the Berkshire lake region. Sports. Modest tariff.
LAKEVILLE, CONNECTICUT
John C. and Elizabeth S. Percy

NEW YORK CITY
Globe Carpet Cleaning Co.
Incorporated
Our Specialty
Chinese and Oriental Rugs
FREE STORAGE to SEPT. 1st
Estimates Cheerfully Given. Special rates to Churches and Reading Rooms
Adequate insurance carried on all goods while in our possession.
529 Worthen Street, Bronx
Tel. Dayton 9-5400
Long Island Branch
76-14 Roosevelt Avenue
Jackson Heights
Tel. Newtown 9-3350
QUICK SERVICE

$3.00
America can boast of only a few distinguished hotels of national fame. One of these is the Hotel Governor Clinton (New York's newest) where every detail is designed to satisfy your complete comfort.
1200 ROOMS all with bath, radio, circulating ice water and servidor
NEW YORK'S NEWEST HOTEL
Under Knott Management
HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON
7th AVENUE AND 31st STREET
Write for Booklet
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA STATION

IT'S COMFORTABLY COOL ON SEABOARD COMPLETELY AIR-CONDITIONED TRAINS

SOLID comfort from the start - right through to your destination. Cool, clean, quiet - with never any dust, smoke, cinders or soot to mar your comfort. Travel by Seaboard this summer. Enjoy our nationally famous meal service - save money on the exceptionally low fares that are in effect - only a cent and a half per mile in air-conditioned coaches, with similar low fares for Pullman travel. Request Seaboard routing from your local ticket agent or consult your nearest Seaboard representative.

Four Completely AIR-CONDITIONED Trains
THE SOUTHERN STATES SPECIAL
THE NEW YORK-FLORIDA LIMITED
Convenient double-daily service between New York, Washington, the East, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida.
THE ROBERT E. LEE
THE COTTON STATES SPECIAL
Convenient double-daily service between New York, Washington, the East, the Carolinas, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, the Southwest.

Socialists Turn Guns on New Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26—Two opposites in politics, the Socialists and the Republicans, have at last found something in common—hostility to the New Deal.

President Roosevelt will be a big issue in the Socialist campaign, it is indicated by the party's convention concluding here today.

In his speech of acceptance of the Socialist nomination for the presidency last night, Norman Thomas concentrated on the New Deal. Other figures at the convention have occasionally dabbled in criticism. The party leader elaborated it.

Platform to Hit New Deal

Drafts of platforms, before the convention for action today, also drub the New Deal. The party seems settled upon differentiating between its own policy and that of the President.

As a foe of the New Deal, Mr. Thomas will come into strange affinity with the Republican chiefs who two weeks from today, in the same auditorium as that in which the Socialists are now meeting, open the national convention of the G. O. P. This year will probably be the first time that the Republicans have ever received unintended aid from a Socialist nominee. To assist the Republicans would of course give unutterable grief to the Socialists. Yet, if Mr. Thomas goes through the campaign making such high powered speeches as that in which he began his race last night, he will become one of the most notable anti-New Deal orators.

Will It Help Roosevelt?

On the other hand, his opposition may indirectly help Mr. Roosevelt by blunting the charge of Socialism widely laid against the President.

In any case the Socialist candidates discover themselves in a curious corner. The Roosevelt liberalism is gathering in votes ordinarily flowing to the Socialists. Therefore Mr. Thomas recognizes Roosevelt as his principal competitor.

If, however, he makes a hard drive against the President, Mr. Thomas may offend the chief source of Socialist support, the working men, who at the urging of many union leaders are turning toward the Democratic ticket.

However he may later view the New Deal, Mr. Thomas smashed into it last night. He also did not neglect the Republicans.

Warning to Labor

"We are told by many voices that the best the workers can do is to rally to Roosevelt against the reaction," said the Socialist candidate in formally receiving his nomination. "To this we make two answers:

"First, that Mr. Roosevelt has not delivered us from poverty, exploitation and war. In short, that the New Deal has not worked.

"And second, that even if the temporary achievements of the New Deal were infinitely greater than they are, it could not long deliver us against the relentless threat of a disintegrating civilization to war or a new cycle of wars, or of a new birth of tyranny in a fascist form. It is not the old deal that has failed or the New Deal that has failed, but the capitalist ir nationalism of which both are the expression.

Assails Subsidizing Scarcity

"There is not a single economist of social analyist of repute who dares to affirm that there are now in operation political and economic forces to make new war unlikely or the danger of fresh economic catastrophe remote."

Increasing his pace, Mr. Thomas then declared that the best Mr. Roosevelt could think of to do was to "subsidize scarcity at public expense and call it prosperity." Reaching his climax, he asserted:

"Add the debits and the credits of the New Deal with as optimistic an estimate of the credits as you will, and the sum total is not prosperity or abundance of security of freedom from war or exploitation. It is not even an organization of forces assuredly on the march to these great ends."

Nominated for Third Time

Mr. Thomas this year reaches the ranks of those who have made three races for the presidency. He led his party's ticket in 1928 and 1932. He was renominated yesterday afternoon without a contest.

This week's party split reflected itself in the scattering of noes raised in voting on his name. As the foremost spokesman of the victorious wing now in unchallenged control of the Socialist Party, Mr. Thomas has made many critics. He will encounter the new experience this year of campaigning in a divided house. Yet even among his opponents he is conceded by many to be the most popular Socialist in America today.

Farmer for Vice-President

For Vice-President the Socialists designated a farmer, George A. Nelson of Milltown, Wis. Old timers said they did not recollect the party ever running a farmer before. The innovation is credited to the theory that farmers have been prepared by their recent hardships to listen to radicalism.

The experiment of a Socialist farmer stumping the rural districts may give the country a test of radical farm sentiment. Up to date, outside of a few states, the farmers have supplied the weaker end of the Farmer-Labor parties, the labor and itself being nothing commanding.

Mr. Nelson served as speaker of the Wisconsin assembly for one term, has been a member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, has been a leader in the National Farmers' Union, the most radical of the big farm organizations, and is county president of the Farmers' Holiday Association which promoted the farm strike of a few years ago. He ran for Governor of Wisconsin on the Socialist ticket in 1934.

Communists Spurned

An invitation from the Communists to unite with them in a single presidential ticket was unanimously rejected yesterday by the Socialist convention. The proposition was for the Socialists to take the presidential nomination and the Communists the vice-presidential. While the Socialist Party is now uninterruptedly rounding off its business, promoters of the new party, after the split, are watching events here and studying policy.

The awkward name for a political party of Social Democratic Federation of the United States will give way to a more strictly party name whenever the new group runs a national ticket, it is forecast.

For the next four years the term "federation" can serve for the general organization, since co-operating state and local groups will be expected to select their own party titles. Half a dozen state tickets may be put up this year, it is said.

Rival Strength Disputed

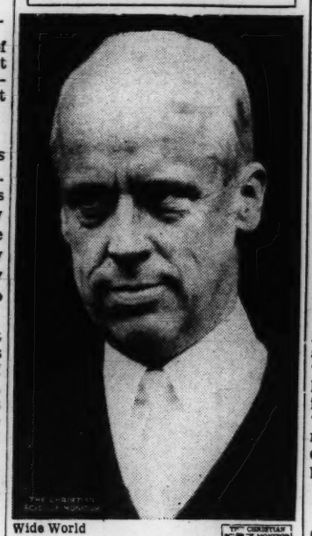
There are difficulties in state election laws which make the selection of a national party name puzzling. Social Democratic Party, for instance, could not be utilized because of its conflict with Democratic Party, according to inquiry into election laws.

About half the membership of the Socialist Party will come over into the new party, James Oneal claimed yesterday. Mr. Oneal, now a leader of the ousted right wing faction from New York, used to be one of the principals in the Socialist Party. He estimates the ultimate enrollment at 7000 members.

In contradiction officials of the old party discounted the future of the federation, averred that it would prove unimportant, and argued that the wish of dissenting Right Wing delegates to stay in the Socialist convention argued that these delegates would continue to stay in the party.

Temporary headquarters of the federation will be opened in New York City. For permanent location various chiefs favor Washington.

Nominated



Wide World

Norman Thomas
Named as Presidential Candidate by Socialists for Third Time

Rival Camps Hurl Challenges As Townsend Inquiry Waits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—The Townsend affair today passed into one of those "dare" and "double dare" incidents so familiar to childhood.

Last Saturday Dr. Francis E. Townsend predicted that the special House committee investigating his $200-a-month old-age pension movement would not dare to cite him for contempt of Congress and bring him to trial.

Today James R. Sullivan, counsel for the committee, issued a public statement daring and challenging "Dr. Townsend to appear and offer himself as a witness," adding that if the Doctor accepted the "dare" he "will be confronted with such documentary proof, which he cannot deny, that his fantastic stories in the past will not stand."

Action Still Debated

Meanwhile the committee itself continued to debate in secret session whether it should take punitive measures against Dr. Townsend for his "walk-out."

Mr. Sullivan's move was seen as an effort to counter the strategy of the Townsend leaders who admit privately nothing would please them more than the arrest of Dr. Townsend so they could charge persecution. However, the authority of Congress has been challenged and it may prove impossible for the committee to ignore the challenge as a majority would apparently prefer.

Opinions Differ

Speaker Byrns and other prominent House leaders are of the opinion that Congress cannot leave such a challenge unanswered because of the precedent it would establish. But several members of the investigating committee claim that Dr. Townsend has in effect convicted himself by refusing to testify further, and that there is no need of forcing him back into the public eye by punitive measures.

Another factor enters into the picture. If Dr. Townsend were cited and brought to trial—whether in the House itself or in court—Sheridan Downey, counsel for the Townsend movement, would presumably come to the front in the defense. This several members of the Cabinet wish to avoid. Mr. Downey has been fishing for some time in the turbulent political waters of California. He was candidate for Lieutenant Governor on Upton Sinclair's EPIC ticket in the last elections, and announced his candidacy for Congress yesterday.

Political Reasons

Should Mr. Downey become prominent in the present Townsend case it would, according to anti-Townsend forces, strengthen his political prospects at home. This is the reason he has not been called as a witness and probably will not be called, although Mr. Downey has held himself ready to testify. He personally made it quite clear at a recent press conference that he is not challenging the committee and has no intention of refusing to testify if they call for him. Obviously the anti-Townsend forces have no desire to see the second most prominent national figure in the Townsend movement returned to Congress next year—particularly at the expense of Representative Frank H. Buck (D) of California, a strong anti-Townsend member.

Which is just one more reason why the investigating committee is marking time and hunting for an answer to Dr. Townsend's challenge other than contempt proceedings.

Townsend Replies

Meanwhile from his retreat in near-by Baltimore Dr. Townsend himself promptly countered the Sullivan dare with a statement terming the whole affair "political" and asserting:

"If I have to go to jail for daring to assert my constitutional right I shall gladly do so, for the time has come to determine whether the business men and average citizens of this country must submit to tyranny or whether we may still hope to breathe the free air of human liberty."

Mr. Sullivan's statement characterized the Townsend "walkout" as merely another move in a series designed to "replenish a dwindling treasury." He referred to the recent appeal for a "defense fund" on the ground that the committee was about to impound the funds of the Townsend organization.

"Dr. Townsend admitted on the witness stand under oath that he knew there was no basis for such a statement," Mr. Sullivan commented.

Philadelphia Street Bars Modern Traffic On 100th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 — The atmosphere of a century ago settled down upon narrow Clinton Street, between Ninth and Eleventh Streets, on May 22. For 24 hours no modern traffic rolled along these two blocks as the quiet thoroughfare celebrated its 100th anniversary.

In the costume of that bygone day descendants of families who occupied the dignified houses when they were first erected, greeted passersby, sometimes telling old tales connected with their homes. Although open house was not celebrated, visitors were invited to peer in at the windows, and hundreds of them stood on tiptoes to look back over the years into the home settings of early Philadelphia.

For some time a movement has been gathering impetus which has as its object the preservation of the old street as one of the historic spots of the city. Many residents have carefully preserved bolts, door knobs and ancient shutters.

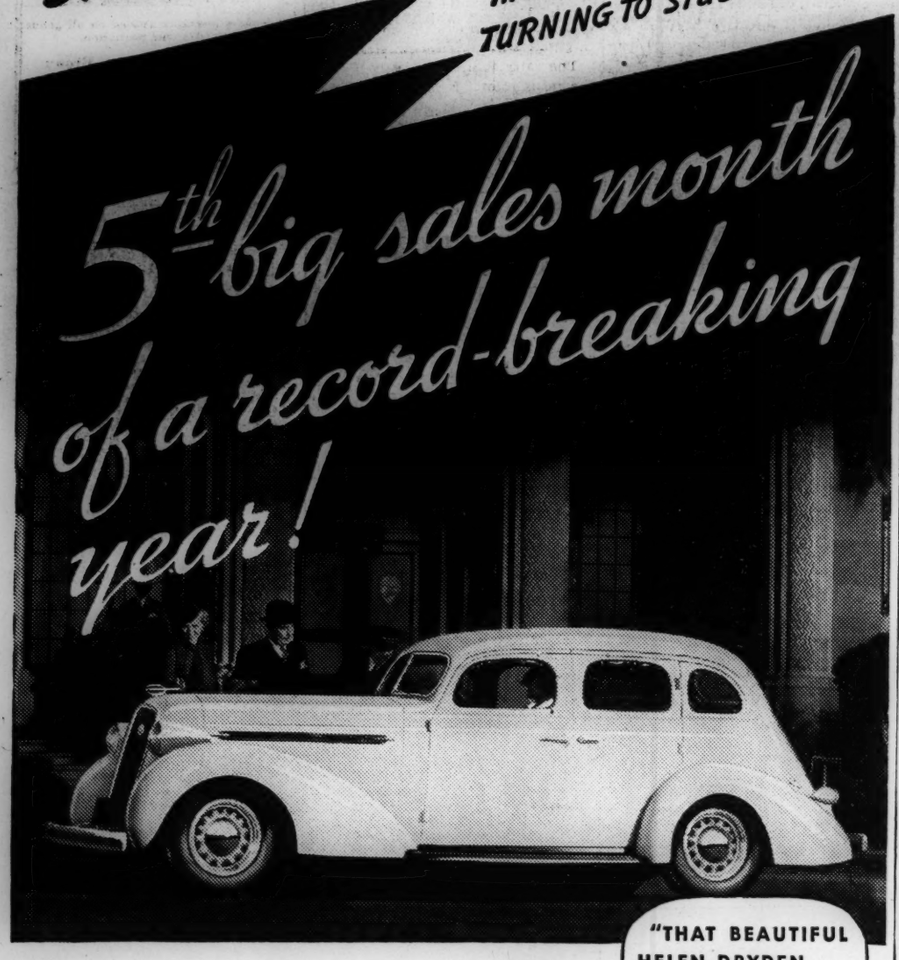
The birthday celebration was directed by Edward Allen Loomis, who appeared in the costume of a town crier.

TOMATO JUICE is More Refreshing More Appetizing Flavored with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

The favorite route between Boston and New York
FALL RIVER LINE
BOSTON $5.50 ONE WAY
30-Day Limit Round Trip, $8.50
Week-end Round Trip
Lv. Sat., Ret. Sun. or Mon. $8.50
From New York—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 p. m. (D. S. T.)
From Boston—Lv. So. Station Daily at 6:00 p. m. (D. S. T.)

Famous
The VANDERBILT HOTEL

■ Socially or commercially, no address conveys more prestige than The Vanderbilt Hotel. A perfect blending of luxury with economy. Single from $3.50. Double from $5. Suites from $8.
PARK AVENUE at 34th STREET, NEW YORK

WATCH STUDEBAKER!
THE PARADE IS GROWING ..EVERY WEEK THOUSANDS MORE MOTORISTS ARE TURNING TO STUDEBAKER
5th big sales month of a record-breaking year!

"THAT BEAUTIFUL HELEN DRYDEN STYLING SOLD STUDEBAKER TO ME!"

Easily the best-looking car of the year, inside as well as outside, the new Studebaker wins every eye on sight. Designed throughout by gifted Helen Dryden—internationally famous authority.
PUT that new automobile money of yours into a winner! Get a big, beautiful, solid, economical new Studebaker! Get more in advanced style—more in thrilling performance—more in features! Only 1936 car with the Automatic Hill Holder! Official A.A.A. economy record of 24.27 miles per gallon! Low cost insurance! One of the few cars offering the gas-saving Automatic Overdrive! World's largest one-piece steel top! Strongest all steel body! Feather-touch hydraulic brakes! See it—drive it—you won't give any other car a thought!
$665 AND UP AT THE FACTORY
NEW LOW DOWN PAYMENT which may easily be covered by the trade-in value of your present car, delivers a completely equipped 1936 Studebaker. Studebaker's C. I. T. 6% plan offers new low monthly payments for the balance.
The Studebaker Corporation
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Mormons to Care For Needy of Church

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—The Mormon Church will remove its 88,000 needy members from public relief rolls and support them itself, J. Reuben Clark, Mormon president and former Ambassador to Mexico, announced May 24.

"Our aim is by Oct. 1 to accumulate enough food, shelter and clothing to care for those who cannot care for themselves," Mr. Clark stated in a Mormon Church service here.

"The plan includes provision for those who have nothing to do, to do something useful in return for that which they get," he said. "The president of the church" (referring to himself) "feels it is time we got back to first principles and cared for our own."

Mr. Clark said he expected no difficulty in carrying out the work if the 750,000 Mormons in the United States "abide by the church teachings." He predicted it would be of spiritual benefit to all members.

Virginia Publishers Plan 'Publicity' Bonfire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia newspaper publishers are saving the "free publicity" material they receive for a big bonfire at the Virginia Press Association convention at Old Point Comfort, July 23-25.

The idea was advanced by Louis Spilman of the Waynesboro News-Virginian, who asked his fellow publishers to pack big boxes with hats, plates, cuts, "stories" etc., sent newspapers in lieu of advertising.

E. O. Meyer, manager of the Franklin News-Post at Rocky Mount, Va., suggested that each publisher have an individual bonfire of space-grabbing literature. Pictures of these should be sent to press agents.

TO California
on the famous "Big 3"
s.s. CALIFORNIA s.s. VIRGINIA
s.s. PENNSYLVANIA
Largest Ships—Fastest Schedules
A two weeks' voyage via Havana and the Panama Canal. Spacious, steady liners. All *outside* staterooms. Air-conditioned dining rooms. Two built-in deck pools. Unexcelled service and cuisine.
Coast to Coast, First Class from $185
(from $200 at certain seasons)
Tourist Cabin from $125
25% reduction on round trip
Ask your travel agent for complete details
Panama Pacific Line
1 Broadway and 601 Fifth Ave., New York

Let King Neptune crown the week-end
OVER MEMORIAL DAY
LIFE at these genial Boardwalk hotels possesses holiday flavor. Indeed, every day's a red-letter day at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. The food proves that. Also the seaside lounges, the Ocean Decks, cheerful rooms, concerts, and varied amusements that cram the calendar here. The beach is at our door lined with surf and cabanas. Since Memorial Day comes on Saturday, make a week-end of it here. You'll be surprised how little it costs. Christian Science church in our block.
LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY

Sweeping Reductions in RAIL FARES beginning JUNE 1ST
2 CENTS A MILE IN COACHES
YOU SAVE NEARLY ONE-HALF

EVERYBODY CAN AFFORD THE SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT OF TRAVEL BY TRAIN
For example, with these new fares it will cost you only 50¢ to travel 25 miles in comfortable, modern coaches—$1 to travel 50 miles—$2 to travel 100 miles—$20 to travel 1000 miles. Rail fares for tickets good in Parlor and Sleeping Cars have been reduced to 3 cents a mile and the Pullman charges cut one-third by the elimination of the surcharge, making a very substantial reduction in the cost of Pullman travel.
What you get when you travel by TRAIN
NO OTHER method of transportation can match the marvelous safety record of American railroads.
Travel by train means *Safety, Speed,* and *Comfort* in modern steel cars. Avoid the dangers of crowded public highways—let the engineer do your driving. Most railroad terminals are *in the center of cities and towns*—you waste no time in getting *directly* to your destination.
ALL PRINCIPAL TRAINS ARE AIR-CONDITIONED
Ask your local Railroad Ticket Agent to show you HOW MUCH YOU CAN SAVE in traveling by TRAIN to any destination
EASTERN RAILROADS
3 CENTS A MILE RAIL FARE IN PULLMAN CARS
Pullman Surcharge Eliminated

Tri-State Tour in Lakes Area Gives New Thrills to Traveler

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Ah me, 'tis hard to decide which of the midwestern states to choose when Horace Greeley's well-worn phrase, "Go West, Young Man," strums at my wanderlust chord, and starts my thoughts vibrating on where the West begins. It is merely chance encounter with a railroad folder that sends me first to Wisconsin, with Michigan and Minnesota included in the itinerary.

It is a matter of individual taste whether Wisconsin is more beautiful in its autumn dress or in the spring and early summer. I love it best when the trailing arbutus opens its delicate blooms in late May; the pink burgeoning of 600,000 cherry trees in the orchards of the Door County peninsula which separates Green Bay from Lake Michigan; and the white blossoming of apple trees along the Kickapoo valley, in the coulee country of western Wisconsin.

Both seasons offer much to the eye of the traveler, but the tourist business begins to approach its height in June, when the prairies and undulating hills are wearing their brightest dress of green.

★ ★ ★

Wisconsin is not known as a mountain state, but much of its topography is of mountainous nature, and in fact, 25,000,000 to 100,000,000 years ago, it was a mountainous region, to be submerged and elevated alternately. Recession of the ice cap left a changed landscape and fantastic evidence of its dominance—soils ground and mixed, sand and gravel deposits in terminal moraines, marshes—and 10,000 lakes which comprise one of the principal attractions to vacationers.

In the northern highland is the Penokee range, 1800 feet high, with glacial hills in the northeast, which is a region of many lakes, especially in Vilas, Oneida and Iron counties.

Along the Mississippi River, from Prairie du Chien, via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the sight-seer will pass bluff after bluff that rises upward of 500 feet above the "Father of Waters"; coulees 300 to 500 feet deep among limestone cliffs, and picturesque woodlands.

Much of the vacation traffic from the south feeds into the northern lakes country of Wisconsin through Milwaukee, metropolis of the State on the shore of Lake Michigan, or through Madison, the state capital, midway between the western and eastern boundaries; some over the railway network out of Chicago.

★ ★ ★

From the Illinois state line some 50 miles south of Madison is "little Switzerland" of Wisconsin, a country of rolling pasture lands, so reminiscent of Alpine meadows that many hardy Swiss immigrants settled here to develop one of the world's greatest cheese-producing centers.

A more varied journey is a trip through the center of the State to the shores of Lake Superior. Here may be seen Devils Lake State Park, which presents one of the unique bits of mountain scenery to be found in the Middle West. On the east and west sides of Devils Lake loom rugged bluffs of quartzite, 600 feet above what once was the gorge of the prehistoric Wisconsin River, while the north and southeast ends are filled with the glacial drift which formed the lake basin by damming both ends of the old river gorge. Talus slopes and other natural formations to be found nowhere else between the Appalachians and the Rockies bring thousands of geology students to Devils Lake every year.

Farther north is the Dells of the Wisconsin, where the river has made its new seven-mile gorge through stratified Potsdam sandstone cut here and there by deep, narrow and perpendicular-sided glens and gulches made by smaller glacial streams. Thousands of tourists view the oddities of the dells every week of the summer. A power dam at the little city of Wisconsin Dells has made the river above navigable, and launches constantly come and go on scheduled sight-seeing trips, the regular lines charging $1.50 for each fare. There are several resorts near the Dells where accommodations can be obtained at $1.50 to $3 a day.

★ ★ ★

Leaving the dells, the tourist encounters the sandy central plain for 150 miles or more before reaching part of the northern forest and lake region, where cool breezes, sandy beaches and red-tinged waters abound in pike, bass and muskellunge.

A trip around Chequamegon Bay, from Ashland to Bayfield, Red Cliff and Port Wing carries the tourist through miles of picturesque country with Lake Superior almost constantly in view. Within 12 miles of Superior, Wisconsin's principal northern lake port, are more cascades, waterfalls and gorges. Here the highest waterfall in Wisconsin—Big Manitou—tumbles 165 feet in a series of steps plunge into a mountainous gorge created by the Black River. It is also known as Gitchee Monido, "The Falls of the Great Spirit."

At St. Croix Falls, the Dalles, the most beautiful portion of a mountainous region, are preserved in an interstate park maintained by Wisconsin and Minnesota. The river flows through a narrow gorge in the Kee-wee-nawan trap rock in which many fascinating formations have been carved by nature. The park affords excellent camping sites and hotel accommodations are available at St. Croix Falls and at Taylors Falls, across the river.

And wherever the tourist goes in Wisconsin he will find golf courses, innumerable picnicking places, trout streams and inviting paths for hikers. And nature, lavish in her physical gifts to the State, has added an invigorating summer climate that augments her popularity as a vacation land.

★ ★ ★

Those who can't decide whether to go to the mountains or the ocean might compromise on Michigan. It has neither the mountains nor the ocean, but it has a good imitation of both. And that's where imitation ends for the State, made of two peninsulas which touch upon four of the Great Lakes, when it comes to grandeur and variety of scenery. And there are more than 5,000,000 touring Americans who compromise annually on Michigan as the vacation land.

Michigan has nearly 60 state parks, in which 10,000,000 people visit and camp annually. It has 12 state forests, with an aggregate total of 800,000 acres, on which wild life is preserved. It boasts of enough inland lakes to take 11 years to visit, were the tourist to spend one day at each lake. And it sets out hospitably to make each little town or city a vantage point at which vacationing Americans can find whatever he wants, the wild or the sophisticated, the charming or the rugged.

For a start, the tourist may begin at the southwest corner where rows of little towns annually crown their queens as symbols of orchardaceous beauty. Holland with its tulip festival, patterned after the Old World! And forgetting the individual charm of these little towns there is a vista of sand dunes, lush orchards, wide sand beaches and excursion boats pouring in.

If off the "coastal" path visitors would run into little towns in the interior with tourist's signs hung up, little lakes stocked annually by 70,000,000 fish and with golf courses and tennis courts laid out. Back along Lake Michigan, through Pentwater where Audubonists gather to study more northern bird life than any other state can supply, the tourist plunges into a wilder life where the pines creep closer to the shore and the lumbermen's heyday takes on significance. Then, just as the traveler has adjusted himself to the wild range of forests he emerges in the Charlevoix-Traverse Bay regions where resorters for years have been settling, where natural beauty is fringed with cottages and hotels—some a little expensive—and they will tell you the blue of the lakes matches that of Lake Louise.

What charm has the upper peninsula? Castle Rock near St. Ignace; the Les Cheneaux Islands; the famous Tahquamenon Falls near Newberry Kitch-iti-kipi; the big spring near Manistique; the sand dunes, forests and lakes of Grant Marais district. For mountains there is Iron Mountain and the copper mining country. There are waterfalls and rapids at Sault, Ont. Beautiful fishing harbors at Drummond Island, Whitfish and Manistique Lake.

Off shore is Isle Royale, one of the most beautiful nature spots in the United States, which has an untouched wild state that brings many requests to make it a national park. Not unworthy among its attractions is its famous moose herd, said to number 2500. Even there, as at any crossroads in Michigan, there are provisions for the traveler. Its state park system embraces more than 70 picturesque tracts, the largest system of its kind in the United States.

And coming back through eastern Michigan there is Alpena, the summer center for thousands of Americans who spread out in the near-by chain of lakes and the forests. Here the landscape is more rugged, wilder forests. And again a chain of little towns, each of which has its regular following of vacationers. Halfway down this side of Michigan are Saginaw and Bay City, once the great lumbering centers.

★ ★ ★

Minnesota—"the land of the sky blue water."

Yes, the North Star state is best described in the Indian language as it was named.

This summer playground has 11,007 lakes scattered so profusely one hardly leaves one before coming upon another.

These lakes, among which are the largest inland bodies of water in the United States, are perhaps the most inviting attractions to summer visitors who seek relaxation, recreation and escape from tiring summer heat.

The Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul form a natural gateway to the resorts and the wilderness trails to the north. If from the east, southeast, or south, tourists are most likely to travel the scenic route along the Mississippi River, between towering bluffs and wooded hills.

From west or southwest, visitors enter the State in the vicinity of Redwood Falls and follow north along the valley of the Minnesota River, water trail of the frontiersmen, until this peaceful river joins the Mississippi at historic Fort Snelling.

Tourists usually visit the old blockhouse on the Snelling Reservation before going into Minneapolis or St. Paul, only the river dividing them. When settled at one of the dozen of comfortable hostelries in either of these two modern cities, visitors may wish to tour the miles and miles of shaded boulevards that stretch along the river and around lakes which eventually lead to Minnehaha Falls, immortalized in Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha."

Within a few minutes ride from any of the downtown hotels there are bathing beaches and golf courses.

But when in Minnesota in the summer, tourists have come to visit the wilderness. For a real wilderness trip visitors head for Duluth, 159 miles to the north. From this Great Lakes head port, one can either travel northward to Grand Marais and up the Gunflint Trail to Gunflint Lake or go due north to Ely, both popular jumping off places for canoe trips. Outfitters at Gunflint and at Winton, just out of Ely, supply equipment, food and guides for any length of trip. From either of these places and from others, notably Tower on Lake Vermilion and Harding, farther north, on Crane Lake, tourists can travel in the virgin forested wilderness of Superior National Forest entirely by water, with few portages and these not burdensome ones. The deep, cold lakes and streams of this region constitute a fisherman's paradise, abounding with bass, landlocked salmon, and trout.

★ ★ ★

One of the joys of touring is the number of kindred people one meets—the kind of people who travel not merely for the sensation of motion but rather with the zest of exploration, nosing into nooks and crannies and discovering how interesting a place is this planet on which we live. It's always a gratifying occasion to hail such a one along the way. So we say to R. H., whose letter follows: Do you recall your first glimpse of the Ocona-Lufty tumbling down out of the rhododendrons as you entered the Cherokee Reservation? And the little mountaineering shacks along the way? And the trading post of White Owl? And the indescribable purple haze going and coming, like deep-breathed respirations of a mountain? And flowers hanging like Persian rugs in the deep recesses of the steep-banked forests? Thank you for taking the trip. We were sure you would enjoy it. And thank you for telling us about it. Here's the letter:

My dear M. Le Tour:

It is the Monitor again that I thank for a delightful mountain trip through North Carolina, following the route that you outlined, several weeks ago, so interestingly. If it is not "carrying coals to Newcastle," I should like to tell you of the charm of that trip, although we reversed it and left some out.

From Greenville, S. C., on to Hendersonville we got used to hairpin curves, which we had aplenty!

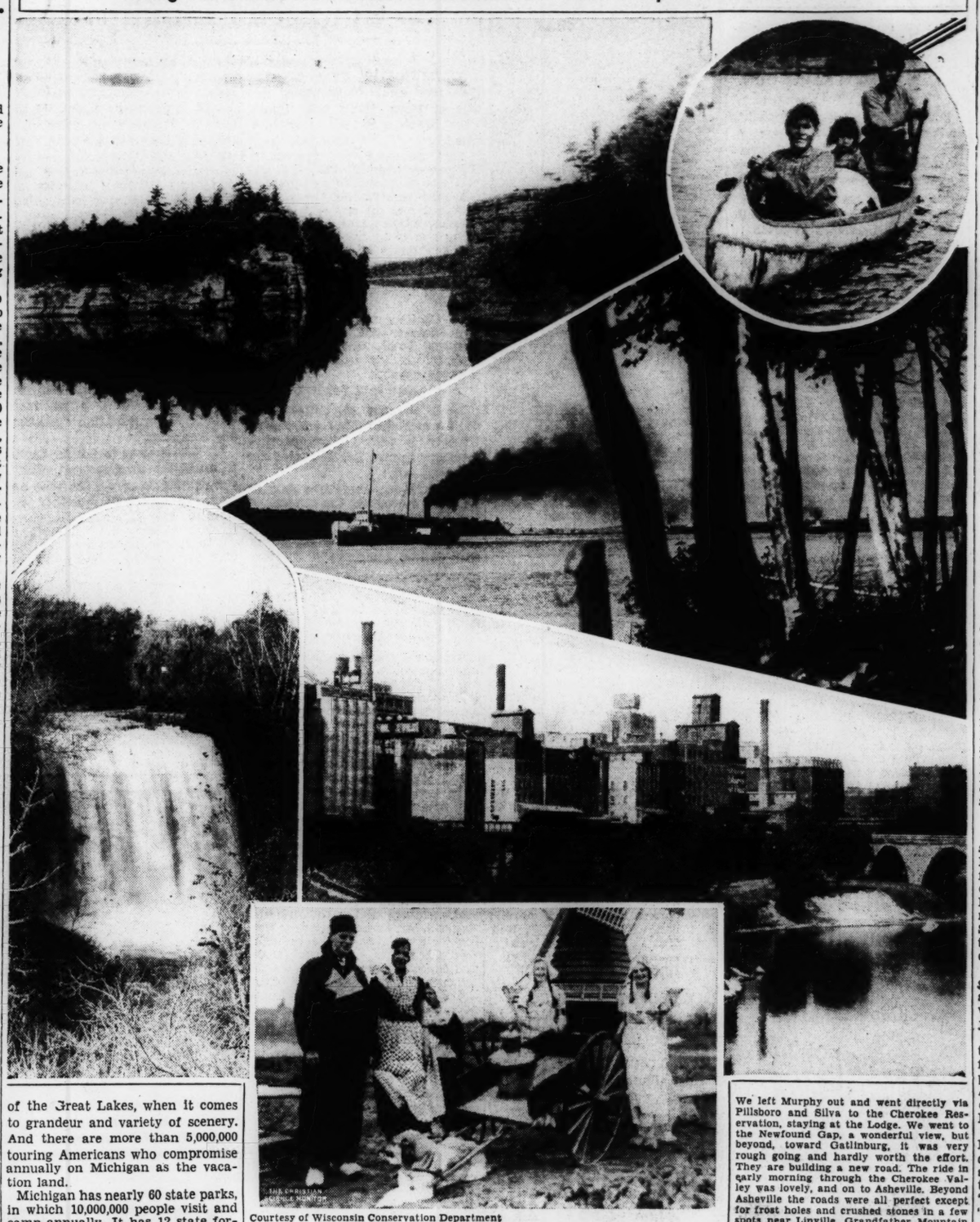
The ride down into Tryon and back had a Japanese effect owing to the cottonwood trees in bloom, looking like wistaria trees. At Brevard, just outside of Hendersonville, we struck our only bad stretch of road, uncrushed stone for 4½ miles. As no steam roller seemed about in that mountain fastness, we concluded that each motorist must do his part. From Rosmon to Highlands the road was good and we picked mayflowers in Highlands, but you will have the wondrous rhododendrons in June. The loveliest stretch was from Highlands to Franklin, along a cliff following a dashing river, with the waterfall over the road as promised in the postcard. With patches of violets along the banks, it was ravishing.

We left Murphy out and went directly via Pillsboro and Silva to the Cherokee Reservation, staying at the Lodge. We went to the Newfound Gap, a wonderful view, but beyond, toward Gatlinburg, it was very rough going and hardly worth the effort. They are building a new road. The ride in early morning through the Cherokee Valley was lovely, and on to Asheville. Beyond Asheville the roads were all perfect except for frost holes and crushed stones in a few spots near Linville. Grandfather Mountain from Linville to Blowing Rock was magnificent, the road going over the shoulder of the mountain, and on a clear day, which we had, the view is unequaled in my mind. Hawks Head and Mount Mitchell standing out. From Blowing Rock down the valley toward Jefferson was a pastoral dream of loveliness, and when we met some sheep around the bend of the road we knew then that we loved North Carolina of all the southern states, for it reminded us of Vermont and old England. Fort Chiswell was like Scotland, and so on through the Shenandoah home.

Thanking you again, and with best wishes for the June drive.

Annisquam, Mass. RUTH HOWLETT

Along the Midwest's Northern Border Lie New Surprises for the Tourist



Courtesy of Wisconsin Conservation Department

Scenes in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota

Upper Left—Centuries of Flowing Waters of Wisconsin River Have Cut From the Rock the Famous Wisconsin Dells, the Gateway to Which Is Shown in Picture. Upper Right—Wisconsin Ojibwa Indians Take to Their Bark Canoe for a Summer Trek Down the River. Upper Center—Lower End of the West Neebish Channel, St. Mary's River, Michigan. Lower Center—Washburn Crosby Flour Mills at Minneapolis, Minn., Overlooking the Mississippi River. Lower Left—The Minnehaha Falls. Lower—Holland, Mich., Folk in Dutch Costumes to Celebrate Annual Tulip Festival

Cases Multiply In Michigan War On 'Black Legion'

(Continued from Page 1)

his brothers Glenn and Clarence, and Allen Bascom. The Ernest brothers are guards at the prison.

New Evidence Claimed

The men, held at the state police post in Jackson for investigation in the death of Paul Every, another prison guard, were to be arraigned today.

Wayne County authorities also raided five homes in the down river district here and found what they claimed was evidence that two recent bombings in Ecorse were inspired by the black robed band.

In the homes, which included those of two former Ecorse councilmen, the raiders seized firearms and literature of the organization.

Among the documents seized in the raid on Ernest's home near Jackson was a copy of the initiation ritual by which each novitiate is ordered to arm himself as soon as possible and is required to bind himself to face death to carry out his superior's orders.

Call Mercy Repugnant

New members are told that the purpose of the "Black Legion" is "to tear down, lay waste, despoil and kill our enemies" and that "mercy is repugnant."

The political aims of the band are shown, he said, by an oath required of every member that he will cast his vote in a public election in any way his chiefs demand.

Assistant Prosecutor Ricca charged that membership was compulsory for those "invited" to join.

"A man might be asked to go on a fishing trip," Mr. Ricca said. "Then he would be notified he had been selected for membership and would be forced to go to a meeting at the point of a gun, if necessary, and required to take the oath of membership. No refusal was accepted."

Has 6,000,000 Members

Coincident with the raids, came a statement from V. F. Effinger of Lima, Ohio, who had been sought for questioning by Duncan C. McCrea, prosecutor, that the "Black Legion" had more than 6,000,000 members throughout the United States and that it had no intention of trying to take over the Government.

In a formal statement, Mr. Effinger said "the organization deplores anything of this nature. It stands wholly for law and order based on justice.

"The 'Black Legion' has more than 6,000,000 members," Mr. Effinger said. "It will go right ahead promoting the best interests of America and American citizens, despite the unfortunate affair in Detroit."

A resolution adopted by the Detroit Methodist Preachers' Association yesterday called upon the authorities to "use every legal means to suppress and extirpate" the "Black Legion," which it called a "monstrous perfidy."

Safety Parade

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — Hoping to impress upon motorists the need of greater caution while driving, 800 school children paraded downtown streets bearing placards with this slogan: "Make Norfolk Safe in 1936."

Bus and Air Rivals Stir British Railway To Speed Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Speeding up express and local passenger trains throughout its system, the London, Midland & Scottish Railway is giving further answer to coach and air competition.

Altogether 747 trains have been accelerated by a total of 2016 minutes per day. One of the principal features of the new timetable is an improvement of the overnight service from Belfast to London via Heysham.

The Ulster Express leaves Heysham at 7 a. m. instead of 5:48 a. m., giving travelers a longer sleep on board the steamer, but making the journey to London in 37 minutes less time than at present.

Not only main line expresses but cross-country and local passenger trains are also speeded up. The acceleration of local trains applies to 679 trains on 38 different services and will yield an aggregate saving in journey times of 1642 minutes each day.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
OWEN OWEN
The Fashion Centre
NORVIC MASCOT
Shoes for Men and Women

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
BON MARCHE
Have Been Appointed
Brayeleaning Agents
for Liverpool
Brayeleaning is the most wonderful new method of cleaning carpets, upholstery, etc. It is done on the spot.
Bon Marche
FASHION STORE
Church and Bassnett Streets, Liverpool

GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
For SCHOOLGIRLS' RAINCOATS
Bassnett Street Royal 4181 Liverpool

EXCHANGE your CAR at KIRBYS
The HUMBER, HILLMAN and TALBOT Distributors
56-58 RENSHAW ST and 100 CAR SHOWROOMS
LIVERPOOL SOUTHPORT

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Quality GROCERIES ★ at Lower Prices
You get the highest quality for money possible at Irwins. Buying at huge discounts and keen prices for our numerous branches, we are in a position to offer you this advantage. Visit any of our shops personally and you will see as goodly a selection of groceries and provisions as seventy years' knowledge and judgment can procure from an open market . . . and IF by chance you don't see exactly what you want, the assistant will be glad to get it for you SPECIALLY. You are sure of absolute satisfaction, too, or your money is refunded in full, without question. You'll get all-round better service if you order your groceries and provisions from IRWINS.
IRWINS
LIVERPOOL—BIRKENHEAD
CHESTER — LYTHAM ST. ANNES — WALLASEY — COLWYN BAY — SOUTHPORT — OSWESTRY

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
CRIPPS
SON & CO., LTD.
Remodelling of FURS
To keep our workrooms fully occupied during the summer months we undertake the remodelling and the repairing of furs at greatly reduced prices.
Our fur storage on the premises is under the control of experienced furriers and every attention is paid to furs left in our care.
Royal 1490

NEW YORK CITY
FRANCES CLYNE
Varicolored Chiffons for Dinner or Evening
$65.00
6 E. 56th ST.

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Moving Packing Shipping
Rugs and Carpets Shampooed, Cleaned and Stored
MAIN OFFICE
Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196, N. Y. City
Corrospondents in All Cities
Established 41 Years

For an Outdoor Summer
. . . You will want a simple, yet smart coiffure easily kept in place with a minimum of effort. Have your permanent wave now . . . and be prepared for those first warm days on the links or the tennis courts.
A Permanent Wave Is $15.00
Charles of the RITZ
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Boston: Newbury at Arlington KENmore 5168
New York: Madison Ave. at 46th WIckersham 2-3344
Hairdresser to Her Majesty: the Smart American Woman

to NEW YORK
EVERYTHING IS NEAR THIS HOTEL RADIO CITY . . ROXY . . CAPITOL . . LEADING THEATRES . . RESTAURANTS . . IMPORTANT BUSINESS CENTERS
$2.50 DAILY PER ROOM
ROOM & BATH SAME RATE FOR 1 or 2 PERSONS
HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 West 49th St. NEW YORK

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
The Artistic Jewellers
W. MORLAND
371 Sauchiehall Street
Wedding Gifts and Bridesmaids' Presents
Finest Selection in Silver, Crystal, and Plate
Engagement and Dress Rings
Cultured Pearls a Speciality

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
McLaren
Gentlemens Outfitters
are agents for
STETSON HATS
BURBERRY COATS
and
PELTINVAIN WEATHERPROOFS
at
42-50 GORDON ST.
GLASGOW

GRENVILLE TWEED TIES
2/6d. each
Three for 7/
Striped, checked and plain designs and colourings.
J. C. Smith, Ltd.
91, Lothian Road, EDINBURGH
and at ST. ANDREWS

She brings you England's Choicest Lavender

Lavender direct from England — the original, genuine Mitcham Lavender as distilled by Potter & Moore at Mitcham, Surrey, for nearly 200 years—is now available in America and Canada in the many toilet and beauty specialities that have made this delightfully true fragrance famous the world over.
POTTER AND MOORE'S
Mitcham Lavender
ESTABLISHED 1749 LONDON
Lavender Soaps, Liquid Bath Salts, Dusting Powder, Talcums, Sachets, Liquid Lavender.
Groville Sales Corporation, Rockefeller Plaza, New York
Norman S. Wright & Co. Ltd., 468 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

Czechs Build Defenses Against German Moves

Third Reich and Pan-Germanism

Czechoslovakia

Second of Six Articles

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — No other state, with the possible exception of Austria, views so apprehensively as does Czechoslovakia the developments of German foreign policy.

Few conversations on political questions in this country continue for long without this apprehension being clearly revealed. The avowed intention of German National Socialism to seek the union of all German-speaking peoples on the basis of self-determination naturally affects a state with so large a German minority. Of its 15,000,000 inhabitants, Czechoslovakia has 23.4 per cent Germans, which is considerable in view of the different stages in political and cultural development of the Czechs and Slovaks, and of the presence of Hungarians (5.6 per cent), Ruthenians (3.4 per cent) and Poles (0.6 per cent). For to the existence of these minorities as a problem of state unity must be added the fact that this country is surrounded by states, which would certainly not be averse to attempting interference in Czechoslovakia's affairs on the least possible excuse.

Henlein's Leadership

The German minority predominates in the frontier districts of Bohemia which border on the Reich, and in parts of Moravia. In Prague, the capital city, there are about 50,000 out of a population of over 1,000,000. The Sudetic Germans in the Bohemian Forest, the Giant Mountains, and the other frontier areas have been greatly influenced by events in the Third Reich. This is shown by the success of the "Sudetendeutsche Heimatsfront" under the leadership of Konrad Henlein. This party rallied to its banners about 70 per cent of the Germans of Bohemia at the 1935 elections. Since the Czech vote was split among many parties. Herr Henlein became leader of the largest single party in the republic. The "Sudetendeutsche Heimatsfront" talks freely of its loyalty to the state, but it was difficult to find any trust in such promises among the Czechs with whom one spoke. To them, such an attitude appears as a ruse to avoid the fate which overtook the former German National Socialist Party of Czechoslovakia which was dissolved by order of the Supreme Court, which found that it was working for the secession of part of this republic to the Third Reich.

"Successful Substitute"

In substantiation of this mistrust of Herr Henlein's tactics one well-known Czech leader referred to a report alleged to have been drawn up by the VDA (Volksbund für das Deutschtum in Ausland) in Berlin, in January, 1936, which after condemning the ban placed by this state upon the German National Socialist Party here, added rather consolingly that "a successful substitute" had been found in the "Sudetendeutsche Heimatsfront."

Whatever the truth about this report, it cannot be gainsaid that the Henlein Party's organization and methods are practically identical with those of the National Socialists across the border.

Before me as I write is a copy of the organ of the party. Its leading articles and choice of news might well have been dictated directly from the Reich Ministry of Propaganda in Berlin. In fact it is difficult to believe that one is reading such material in a democratic country—and yet, at the same time, it provides a good example of the freedom of expression permitted here!

The meeting which the present writer attended near Reichenberg (Liberec) might well have been a Hitler meeting but for the absence of swastikas and uniforms, and but for the fact that these "Kamaraden" have a long way to go before they are martialled as the S. A. and S. S. have been in the Third Reich. Further, when a Henleinite meets a confederate, the greeting is not "Parteigenosse" but "Kamarad."

If it be conceded that the Henlein Party is not for secession, it certainly stands for a foreign policy friendly to the Third Reich and against a Franco-Czechoslovak-Russian front or a Danubian understanding, which would bring Austria and this state together.

The Henlein Party has made all possible use of the poverty existing in these frontier districts for its political ends, contrasting this with the allegedly splendid conditions prevailing in the Third Reich. That poverty—dire poverty—actually exists in these regions no one can deny who has ever been there. Much of it—as in the glass, bijouterie and wool industries—is due to world economic depression, for which the Czechoslovak Government cannot be held responsible.

Czechs in a Quandary

There is much justification, even the Czechs will admit, in the charge that these districts have been ignored in the general distribution of public contracts. At the same time, however, it must be added that the Czechs are placed in a quandary in this matter, owing to the complication of racial National Socialism. Employment in state service is closely related to state security, so that the Government is naturally averse to appointing persons whose allegiance to the state is doubtful. It might also be added, in this connection, that a number of important industries have been removed from the frontier districts because of the fear of air attacks in case of war. Considerations of self-defense, therefore, must also be taken into account to understand the situation aright.

Such a condition of affairs is not conducive to good understanding with or confidence in the promises of the Third Reich, especially since so many Czechs are convinced that the Henlein movement is financed from beyond the frontiers.

From Beyond Borders

Matters have not been helped by a number of incidents in connection with the recent plebiscite in Germany. On the basis of the results of March 29 last, 740 deputies were selected by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, for the new Reichstag. Five of these belonged to ethnical groups established beyond the Reich frontiers; two were Czechoslovak, and three Austrian citizens.

The Czechoslovaks are Rudolph Jung and Hans Krebs. When their names appeared in the list of candidates, the government of this republic through its Minister in Berlin, protested that such an act was contrary to the treaty between both states, according to which the approval of the one signatory was necessary before any step could be taken concerning citizens of the other state. The German answer came on March 31, in the announcement of the inclusion of these two men in the new list.

The careers of these two men, and their viewpoints, are worth noting in this connection. Herr Jung is claimed by many to be the real founder of National Socialism. In 1904, he founded the German Workers' Party and sat as its representative in the Moravian Diet.

Start of National Socialism

In 1918, his party became the "National Socialist Party of Austria." On Aug. 7, 1920, at the congress at Salzburg, Herr Jung met the delegates of what was then the small and obscure group of National Socialists from Munich, of which Adolf Hitler was a member. At that time it was decided to divide the party into three sections — German, Austrian and Sudetic German. In 1922 Herr Jung again became real head of the whole movement and recommended Herr Hitler to be regional chief for Germany.

Herr Krebs, the other Czechoslovak citizen to become a Reichstag deputy, was also an organizer of the National Socialist movement in Austria, and after 1918, in Czechoslovakia. In his book, "Pan Europe or Central Europe," he rejects the idea of a European confederation in favor of a smaller unit—Central Europe dominated by the Reich. Austria and Bohemia would be included in this new state.

Facts such as these are constantly cited against the visitor who attempts to argue that the quarter-of-a-century of peace offered by Herr Hitler should be accepted at face value.

"Right is what the nation feels it needs," added a Czech lawyer citing German legal opinion, as he closed a conversation on this subject, with a shrug of the shoulders.

The Government's answer has been to speed up the reorganization of national defense, to introduce premilitary training for youth and the death penalty for betrayal of vital secrets of national defense.

Heads Party

Wide World

Konrad Henlein

Organizer of National Socialist Group in Czechoslovakia

Queensland Drys Call for Action On Tipsy Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The number of automobile accidents caused by drivers being under the influence of alcohol has occasioned considerable public attention in Queensland. Police Court records show a disquieting number of such cases and various suggestions have been made for dealing with offenders.

W. H. Jack, the legislative secretary of the Queensland Temperance League, has drawn attention to the tests carried out by the National Safety Council of America which showed that drivers who had no alcohol completed the tests with favorable results, while others showed a decline of skill commensurate with the amount of alcohol consumed.

The British Medical Research Council, he said, had also studied this question and had found that the average normal motor driver took one fifth of a second to react to a dangerous situation and take appropriate action and that this "reaction time" was at least doubled by a dose of alcohol equal to two ounces of whisky.

"In Sweden," he added, "it has been found that 62 per cent of all road accidents were due to alcoholic indulgence."

Bottled Acorn Escapes

In Birmingham, Ala., an acorn, corked in a glass bottle, broke through and sprouted.

Children's Work Reported Helping Safety Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 — A steady reduction in highway accidents since the safety activities of state, local and other co-operating agencies began in Pennsylvania, is shown in a summary prepared by the Keystone Automobile Club.

An important step toward further reduction, according to club officials, would be the placing of more patrolmen on the highways in early morning hours.

"We are particularly gratified by the reduction in the number of accidents involving school children in Philadelphia," said Edward P. Curran, safety director of the club. "In the first four months of this year there has been a 16 per cent decrease in child injuries and 18 per cent decrease in child fatalities, compared with the same period last year. School safety patrols and safety education in the schools must be given a major share of credit for this improved record."

The total number of accidents in the State so far this year is 13,551 compared with 16,062 in the same period last year.

"While this is an encouraging decrease," Mr. Curran commented, "it is apparent that motorists have not yet come to full realization that the record can be improved considerably by safe and sane driving, especially in the early morning hours. Our study shows that one tenth of the accidents in the State have occurred between the hours of 1 and 6 a. m., although the number of vehicles on the highway in that period is negligible."

Bridge Costing $8,000,000 To Span Vancouver Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Following the initiative of her California rival, San Francisco, whose stately bridges now span the Golden Gate and the Bay, the Canadian metropolis on the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, is to have its own big bridge across the harbor entrance.

Final approval has been given by the Canadian Government for construction of what will be the tallest suspension bridge in the British Empire across the First Narrows to connect the city with the north shore hinterland. The cost, approximately $8,000,000, is being borne entirely by British financial interests headed by Lord Southborough.

It is expected that the engineers planning the bridge will be in a position to have tenders for construction called some time in September, and the bridge will be ready for use within three years.

The bridge will be 209 feet high and 1500 feet long. It will be the longest bridge of its kind in Canada.

Because there was some uncertainty as to whether such a structure would interfere with navigation, the Canadian Government at first declined to approve the project. New plans have been drawn, however, that provide adequate safeguards.

The bridge will effect a radical alteration in the appearance of the entrance to Vancouver harbor, as the approach to the span from Vancouver will be through scenic Stanley Park, famous the world over for its natural beauty. The steel span will be strung from Prospect Point, a high promontory overlooking the Lion's Gate at the entrance to the harbor, and on the north shore the approach will be built high above the present ground level to connect up with a new residential area that has been developed at a cost of several million dollars 2000 feet above sea level.

Rich Velvety Sponge Cake —AND IT COSTS SO LITTLE!
DRAKE'S CAKES

RECOAT WITH CARMOTE
SOF GLOS
IT'S THE FINISH THAT COUNTS
SOLD BY BETTER PAINT DEALERS
CARPENTER-MORTON CO., 77 SUDBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

"No Other Hotel Just Like It"

EVERYTHING about this New York hotel is *different* from the average hotel. Its charming atmosphere . . . its many extra facilities. All restaurants AIR-COOLED. *Free* use of swimming pool, gymnasium, open-air terrace, library, solarium. Room with bath *from* $3 daily.

Write for all expense weekend booklet.

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST. NEW YORK

DEL MONTE

Queen of California resorts—20,000 acres of sunlight and cypress, bordering the blue Pacific—Del Monte is a glorious part of every California vacation. So, too, are Yosemite, Lake Tahoe, Mt. Lassen, the Big Trees, the Feather River. See them all this summer. The coupon below brings you a free Book and a new Official Tourist Map showing how you can include all these thrilling playgrounds so close to

SAN FRANCISCO
America's Coolest Summer City

CALIFORNIANS INC., Room 3207, 703 Market Street, San Francisco.
Name Address
City State

20,000 SOCONY DEALERS ANNOUNCE

A NEW GASOLINE

New Mobilgas Globe Identifies Finest Gasoline Socony Ever Made

"We have a new gasoline in our pumps today—will you try a tankful?"

Socony dealers have been amazed at the public's response to that invitation!

We knew our regular customers would try the new Mobilgas. But records prove that Mobilgas is *even outselling* our previous gasoline, a 3 to 1 favorite here!

To understand why thousands more each day stop at Socony stations, you must try the new Mobilgas yourself . . . feel its extra power, test it for its extra mileage.

It's America's largest seller. Fill up at the Sign of the Flying Red Horse. Standard Oil of New York, Division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Incorporated.

NOW IN SOCONYLAND—new Mobilgas globes on many thousands of Socony pumps. This new gasoline has behind it the most amazing record in the industry. Introduced in the West, in the middle of the depression, it has pushed ahead of old established leaders, won the approval of motorists throughout America. It's the finest gasoline Socony ever sold!

STOP AT SOCONY DEALERS
SOCONY

FLETCHERS
SELBY. YORKS. ENG.
TIGER SAUCE
ASK YOUR GROCER 4½D
LARGE BOTTLE

HAMMOND'S . . . .
ORIGINAL CARPET . .
RUG WOOL . . . . .
was introduced some 38 years ago and was the first Rug Wool to be placed on the market with Complete Range of Correct Carpet Colours. . . . It is spun from new Virgin Wool and dyed with the best dyes obtainable. . . . By its aid you can copy any European, Turkey or Oriental carpet or rug. A fully illustrated rug making guide and patterns sent post free to any address.
Price 3/3 per pound
HAMMOND'S
LTD. IN
PARAGON SQUARE
HULL

fine Dress Fabrics direct from Manufacturer to YOU
AT the Silk Shop Ltd., who specialise exclusively in fabrics, you will find a wonderful selection of all the most interesting of the New Fabrics, and you will save by buying at the Silk Shop—because the saving made by dealing direct with the manufacturer is passed on to you.
THE Silk Shop LTD.
★ THERE IS ONLY ONE REGISTERED SILK SHOP
Headquarters and Only Address in Scotland
12, FREDERICK ST., EDINBURGH
Only Address in
Newcastle-on-Tyne
17-19 New Bridge St.

Famous for 70 years for
LACE CURTAINS
Affleck & Brown LTD
OLDHAM ST·MANCHESTER

Two Court Split Rulings Shake New Deal Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26 — Two more split decisions of the Supreme Court, handed down yesterday, added to the steadily deepening interest in what may become one of the major phases of the presidential election. This is the power of the next incumbent of the White House to influence interpretation of the Constitution by filling vacancies in an already sharply-divided court.

The Supreme Court's decisions yesterday were in one instance 5-to-4, and in the other 6-to-3.

Bankruptcy Law Illegal

The New Deal's Municipal Bankruptcy Act of 1934, permitting subdivisions of state governments to reach agreement with local creditors under the federal bankruptcy law was thrown out by a single vote. At the same time, the Government's suit against the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company of Chicago, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, which was instituted in 1930, was held invalid, 6 to 3. The Government had charged that the carrier's close connection with the steel corporation violated anti-favoritism clauses of the Interstate Commerce Act.

As though to emphasize the division within the court, the decisions came on the next-to-the-last decision day of the term and just when the vital importance of the President's judicial appointive power was already coming to be understood by millions of voters, as the result of earlier close divisions.

Cleavage Continues

The decisions also underscored the fairly consistent cleavage between so-called "conservative" and "liberal" judges that has existed throughout the present historic term. The grouping in yesterday's cases followed the same rough pattern that has been visible in most of the 20-odd major cases this year when divided opinions occurred.

With the exception of one judge, the line-up was identical between majority and minority in each of the two cases yesterday. On one side were Justices McReynolds, Van Devanter, Sutherland, Butler and Roberts; on the other, Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo. The same lineup occurred in the Guffey coal case the week before, and in the AAA case before that. The only variable yesterday was the Chief Justice. In the bankruptcy case he aligned himself with the three so-called "liberals," while in the railway case he was on the side of the "conservatives." By a coincidence, the Chief Justice also adopted a middle ground last week, being with the three liberals on one aspect of the Guffey Act, and siding with the five conservatives on another.

President Holds Key

With the latest object lesson of close, and even hairbreadth division within the present court membership as to what constitutes constitutionality, political leaders of both parties are expected to emphasize once again the key position of the White House in the matter of appointing new members if vacancies occur. An almost unprecedented number of split decisions in major cases have occurred recently, and are taken to indicate the pressure of new social and economic legislation—passed under stress of national emergency—now being winnowed by the nine justices. In a frank speech recently before the American Law Institute, the Chief Justice warned that the nation could not expect the High Court to rise into a "stratosphere of icy certainty" on such delicate constitutional matters.

The court's opinion in both cases yesterday was delivered by Mr. Justice McReynolds, who has given relatively few decisions this term. A vigorous dissenting opinion in the bankruptcy case was delivered by Mr. Justice Cardozo, and in the railway case by Mr. Justice Stone.

State Sovereignty Upheld

The Municipal Bankruptcy Act extended the benefit of federal bankruptcy laws to local units of government, providing a means by which insolvent irrigation districts, counties, and the like, could reach a composition with creditors. Such a composition under the law required the consent of the State, the assent of a federal judge, and the ratification of a specified majority of local creditors. The law was attacked as unconstitutional by a group of bondholders of an irrigation district in Cameron County, Texas. The district was in default, and had proposed to pay off its debts at roughly 50 cents on the dollar, with money borrowed at low interest rates from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The court held the law unconstitutional as an infringement of the sovereignty of the State which could not be voided by the fact that Texas had approved the plan. The court pointed out also that states are prohibited from passing any law impairing contractural obligations.

The question at issue involved the delicate balance prescribed by the Constitution between the Federal and state governments. The majority ruled that the Federal Government's power to make uniform bankruptcy laws comes from the same section of the Constitution as its power to lay and collect taxes. In this instance the bonds of the water district were tax exempt. Since Congress could not tax them or their income how, asked the court, could it claim power over them under the bankruptcy clause? If the Federal Government could extend power of this sort over an irrigation district, why not over a state itself?

Both majority and minority opinions discussed issues far broader than the specific case before the court. Mr. Justice Cardozo attacked the majority opinion on constitutional and practical grounds. If insolvent local subdivisions of government cannot legally reach an agreement with creditors, then what are they to do? he demanded. Their only alternative is to increase taxation, he said, but for many of them the limit of taxation has been passed. In January 1934, he said, more than $1,000,000,000 of local securities were in default including those of over 2000 cities, counties and other governmental subdivisions. These included large cities as well as tiny districts.

Cites Plight of Creditors

The plight of the creditors of these bodies, he declared, was worse than that of the subdivisions themselves, and in most instances the only remedy was to obtain a mandamus commanding the debtor to tax. This, he asserted, was futile, when tax values already were exhausted.

In many instances bondholders, representing 90 per cent of the total, were ready to scale down obligations to put the debtor on his feet, as would have been done for a corporation or private individual. A recalcitrant minority always had power to block the plan unless relief were given under a bankruptcy act. More serious still, the states were powerless to interfere in the matter, he said, because the states were specifically forbidden to enact laws that would impair the obligation of existing contracts.

The Cardozo opinion revied the slow evaluation of federal bankruptcy legislation, pointing out how it steadily grew and expanded its scope since earliest days, despite opposition, in "a straight path." Extension to local subdivisions of government was the logical next step, he asserted.

"If voluntary bankruptcies are anathema for governmental units, municipalities and creditors have been caught in a vise from which it is impossible to let them out," he said.

'Ma' Shows the Young 'Uns' a Step or Two

Twin Colts Take a Little Practice Run

"Ma" Dobbin's twins are just as important to her as the Dionne Quints are to the Canadian Government. Here she is leading them a merry chase, but one big brown eye is rolled back enough to keep a protective watch over the little fellows as they stumble along on wabbly legs. The twins, however, are legging it as fast as they can because they don't want "Ma" to get out of their sight. Twin colts are a rarity at any time and these at the farm of John Denley in Gloucestershire, Eng., are attracting much attention.

Aeronautics Advisory Board Shows Aviation's New Trends

Aviation Comment

Langley Field, Virginia, is not a place one would readily pick as a frontier. Entering it from the highway, a collection of low buildings is seen. One is long and low. Another one has an H. G. Wellsian futuristic look about it, with beehive domes somewhat like houses in northern African cities.

Yet in this collection of buildings are perhaps the very frontiers of aviation. Most of what is done here would be barely noticed by the public on a plane. Though these researches are going on constantly last week Langley Field put on its "annual show" to a group of visitors from the lay, private, commercial and military fields in aviation and made these advances "visible." The occasion was the eleventh annual conference of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics which operates the testing laboratories.

Wing Design

The N. A. C. A. in the year just passed has dipped into wing design, aerodynamics to avoid the dread "spin" in aircraft, better flying boat hull design, Diesel engines, landing gear and dirigibles.

The newest testing device at Langley this year was the new high-speed tunnel so that attention naturally gravitated toward the building where it is located, the building with the queer domes. The domes are portions of the tunnel and are built of cement overlaid on the inside with steel plate.

In this new high-speed wind tunnel it is possible to create a draft of air with a speed of more than 500 miles an hour, or a speed close to the speed of sound. To test models in this tunnel they are mounted on a delicate platform which is coupled to six different recorders. These instruments tell graphically the stresses encountered by the models in the powerful draft. These stresses can be varied from a pressure of mere ounces up to over five tons.

The "compressibility burble," which was discovered in this tunnel, is a phenomenon which may seriously limit the speed of aircraft in the future. The burble occurs at high wind speeds when the "lift," or usable power of the wing departs, making the wing useless as a lifting factor. Further research goes on however on this burble to uncover a method possibly to eliminate it and allow aircraft to reach undreamed-of speeds.

In the N. A. C. A.'s vertical wind tunnel constructed last year a year's work in eliminating spin in aircraft was shown. A model of the new Hammond pusher type plane for amateur fliers was tested to show the inherently good balance and non-spinning characteristics that have been built into it. It was shown by another model with a tendency to spin how the addition of certain surfaces would cause it to behave normally and safely.

Touring Tank

In the N. A. C. A. laboratories' towing tank where flying boat hulls and pontoons are tested it was shown that rivet heads on flying boats hulls or wing surfaces constitue a drag of more than 25 per cent more than a smooth skin. Diesel development was demonstrated by the operation of an engine running at 2000 revolutions a minute with a horsepower output equal to the new 1000-horsepower gasoline engines recently developed, with a considerably lower cost for fuel.

In another building experiments in landing gear were shown which revealed that the reversed landing gear with nose wheel forward which has been placed on new Department of Commerce designs for a safe plane are considerably better. The new type prevent "noseovers," which occur often with conventional landing gear on rough fields. The new N. A. C. A. cowling for better cooling of radial engines was shown. This cowling has begun to make its appearance on planes even now.

The lighter-than-air field tests with dirigible models in the original slower speed wind tunnel brought new factors which may change the handling of dirigibles on the ground.

Uniform Regulation Promised for Safety Of Men on U. S. Jobs

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Rear Admiral Christian J. Peoples, chief of the Treasury's procurement division, informed Representative John W. McCormack of Boston yesterday that uniform regulations to reduce accidents on federal projects would be put into effect on all work under the division's jurisdiction.

He wrote Representative McCormack in answer to an appeal for regulations to safeguard workmen on federal projects. Representative McCormack, in his letter to Administrator Peoples, enclosed a similar request from James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts, who said there had been an unusually large number of accidents in the construction of the new parcel post station in Boston.

Administrator Peoples said henceforth all specifications would require compliance by contractors with provisions of a manual on accident prevention in construction prepared in 1930 by the Associated General Contractors of America.

"These regulations," he said, "embrace all the various safety measures in force in those states which have enacted safety legislation of this type and will apply also to the 34 states and outlying territories which have not."

Dorrance Heirs Lose New Jersey Tax Appeal

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Executors of the estate of John T. Dorrance, multi-millionaire, former president of the Campbell Soup Company, lost yesterday in the Supreme Court in their effort to keep from paying New Jersey $16,768,477 of transfer inheritance taxes in addition to more than $17,000,000 already paid Pennsylvania.

The tribunal refused to review a decision by the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals upholding the levy. The executors contended it would be unconstitutional for both states to collect such a tax.

The Political Parade

G. O. P. Interests Figure Landon Nominee and Shift to Vice-President—Consider Wadsworth, Knox, Taft and Nice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—The political mills were overflowing with grist today.

A fortnight before the Republican convention, interest wavers from the prospective presidential nomination, and Gov. Alf M. Landon's lead is taken for granted, awaiting only Senator William E. Borah's final national radiocast on May 28, advertised by Borah backers as an ultimate attempt to stop the Landon candidacy.

However, there is lively talk of the vice-presidential candidate. Landon supporters are supposed to be in negotiation with Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, former Senator, looking to a union of East and West, of dry, liberal Governor Landon and wet, conservative Representative Wadsworth.

Politics Not Like That

There is little kinship between the Kansan type of Landon liberalism and eastern conservatism, but politics does not work to combine likes on the same ticket.

In the background are many other vice-presidential aspirants, notable among them the lesser and "favorite son" candidates. There is impression that Col. Frank Knox would not refuse the vice-presidential nomination, but he possesses geographical handicaps. Robert A. Taft of Ohio can almost qualify as an easterner, and would bring his family name and youthful enthusiasm to the ticket. Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland is an eager aspirant, perhaps too eager. The entire situation is still fluid.

The position of the delegates gets more and more rigid on the presidential nomination. Tabulations widely published over the weekend and generally credited as accurate give totals very close to those printed in the Monitor earlier last week. They give Governor Landon 340 votes on the first ballot, Senator Borah 145, Colonel Knox 129, Mr. Taft 47, Senator Vandenberg 38, Isaac M. Meekins of North Carolina 23, Senator Dickinson 22, and Governor Nice 16. With such a springboard, it is obvious that unless unforeseen and sensational developments intervene, Governor Landon is likely to capture the nomination on the first or second ballots.

Meantime, the Republican National Committee, is working overtime with pre-convention publicity. Today finds three major samples.

Serious Charge in Missouri

First, Arthur M. Curtis, national committeeman from Missouri, charges that WPA politics in Missouri, dominated by the Pendergast machine, has "reached the point where persons are denied relief unless they permit their ballots to be marked by Democratic politicians and contribute to Democratic campaign funds.

"Women workers in a WPA sewing room in Sedalia were required to go to a saloon and 'sign up' as members of a Democratic club, on penalty of losing their jobs, and those refusing to do so were discharged.

"Male workers on relief in Missouri are required to subscribe to a Democratic newspaper, likewise on penalty of having their names stricken from the relief rolls."

These charges, Mr. Curtis says he substantiates with affidavits from the areas where the abuses occurred, and he demands that Harry L. Hopkins take immediate steps to correct the condition.

Second, also from the Republican National Committee is a crisp pamphlet written by E. Claude Babcock, former secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission. Illustrated by pictographs and charts, this pamphlet is one of a series of "one-idea" leaflets. Its conclusios is: "Jim Farley has been a good spoilsmaster general. He has bought a lot of votes with the United States Treasury. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been a nice blind spoilsmaster. The civil service child has been kidnaped and will never be found under this Administration.

More GOP Gems

Third, the Republican National Committee issues today five little leaflets—just 100 or 150 words long—titled, respectively: "Roosevelt is not Dependable," "Roosevelt, Master of the People's Wealth," "Roosevelt Crows: I make the Sun Rise," and "Franklin Roosevelt: Spoilsman."

These pamphlets follow closely other Republican National Committee literature, such as the recent rotogravure issue with pictures of college youth in a mud-battle, captioned: "Youth Under the New Deal." Their tone is sufficiently indicated by this quotation from No. 4:

"You remember Rostand's rooster who claimed he made the sun rise. I have a rooster who goes further than that: he not only crows when the sun rises, the loudest of any rooster in Bucks County, but he even crows every time a hen lays an egg. I call him 'Roosevelt.' My hens are like the American people. When they try to get down to business, the rooster just struts around and pesters them. . . ."

Soviets Plan Law To Make Divorce More Expensive

MOSCOW, May 26 (AP)—An end of the easy divorce system in Russia and creation of new, strict family responsibilities were foreshadowed in the project of a law just issued for public approval.

The project will reduce divorces by the simple expedient of putting them beyond the purse of the average person. Divorced or separated parents will have to pay up to 60 per cent of their incomes for the support of their children.

Glorifying the family, the project commits the Government to an agreement to pay large premiums for the birth of all children after the seventh.

The project, issued by the Central Executive Committee, declares that woman's "honored duty as a mother" is nowhere more highly esteemed than in the Soviet Union.

A tax of 50 rubles will be collected for the first divorce, 150 rubles for the second, and 300 rubles for all subsequent divorces.

A divorced parent who is employed must pay one third of his salary to support one child, 50 per cent for two, and 60 per cent for three or more.

The state will pay 2000 rubles a year for five years for the eighth child born to any family, and the same amount for each additional child up to the twelfth, when the payment will be increased to 5000 rubles the first year and 3000 during the four succeeding years. (A gold ruble is set at 87.125 cents.)

The project was accompanied by an announcement that the state will increase its expenditures for maternity hospitals, nurseries, dairy stations and kindergartens in 1936 to 2,174,000,000 rubles, compared with 875,000,000 during 1935.

Employers are forbidden to discharge expectant mothers, but must give them lighter work without a reduction in pay. They will be entitled to 56 days' vacation with full pay prior to the birth of the child, and 56 more afterwards.

Parents failing to pay for the upkeep of children will be subject to two years' imprisonment.

Auto Levies Take Tenth of Farm Yield

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26 — Nearly one tenth of the principal crop acreage of six agricultural states had to be planted in 1934 to provide the motor vehicle tax revenue collected from farmers in those states, the American Petroleum Industries Committee reported today. Farmers were said to have paid $25,563,000 in registration fees and gasoline taxes, about 37 per cent of the total collections through these levies.

Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, Georgia and Louisiana were selected as a basis for the survey, which showed that the total tax bill ate up the plantings on 2,033,800 acres.

"It was found that Idaho farmers had to sell 3,680,000 bushels of potatoes to receive an amount equal to their motor vehicle payments," the report said. "On the same basis, Iowa farmers had to sell 10,700,000 bushels of corn; Kansas farmers, 5,500,000 bushels of wheat; South Dakota farmers, 3,160,000 bushels of corn; Georgia farmers, 35,500,000 pounds of cotton and Louisiana farmers, 3,600,000 bushels of rice."

RATIONAL TAILORING

Hello!
Where did you buy your smart coat?

HE: Glad you like it.

SHE: Very gay! And it suits you! But I can't see why you wanted to spend all that money on a Sports coat.

HE: Precisely — that's what I thought!

SHE: Well, then. . . .

HE: —why didn't I stick to the Fifty Shilling Tailors? The answer, dear lady, is that I *did!* Twenty seven and six for the coat, sixteen and six for the trousers. Total: forty-four shillings. Result: about five pounds less than you expected.

SHE: Alan, I don't believe it!

HE: That's fine. I hope everybody else thinks the same.

SHE: But if it really is true, they must have risen right above themselves this year.

HE: They have! They've entered into the spirit of the whole thing: their sports gear this season is the real thing. You know—just the right touch of swagger without being conspicuous-looking—really interesting cloths, and plenty of them, and everything common sense and comfortable in the way they're made.

SHE: And after all that, I think we'd better get into our coach—unless you're too proud now to be seen with poor me, so dowdy!

HE: Fathead!

FOR PATTERNS WRITE TO 110-111 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2, ENGLAND

OVER 250 DEPOTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS
Proprietors PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

McDONALDS Limited
for
Dainty Children's Wear
and
Serviceable School Clothes
•
McDONALDS
Limited
Harrogate and Glasgow

FOR THE HOLIDAYS
•

String Bag; trim, tailored in Natural String to tune in with any outfit. Lined; mirror, purse 16/9
Post Orders Accepted
Kendal Milne & Co.
Deansgate Manchester

Walk-Over SHOES

Regd. Design No. 809833
WALK-OVER SHOES for Women are stocked up to size 10 in an unequalled range of lasts and fittings. "Hard-to-fit" feet are especially catered for, and particularly invited.
WALK-OVER SHOES
LONDON
372 OXFORD ST., W. 1
277 OXFORD ST., W. 1
80 STRAND, W. C. 2
BRIGHTON 24 WESTERN RD.
BIRMINGHAM 29 CORPORATION ST.
EDINBURGH 85 SHANDWICK PLACE
GLASGOW 77-79 BUCHANAN ST.
LEEDS 4 COMMERCIAL ST.
LIVERPOOL 77 LORD ST.
NEWCASTLE O/T 86 GRAINGER ST.

MAIDS' AFTERNOON OUTFIT
Comprising smartly cut art silk Poplin Dress in Green, Brown, Navy, Wine or Black, and dainty Apron Set in white or coffee coloured fancy lawn or cambric. Dress length, 46 and 48 inches. The complete outfit, price
16/11

Schofields
THE HEADROW
LEEDS 1 ENGLAND

Marshall & Snelgrove MARSHALLS LTD
Distinctive Fashions
and
Fashion Accessories
BRANCHES AT
• LEEDS
Bond Street and Park Row
• HARROGATE
James Street
• SCARBOROUGH
St. Nicholas Street
• SHEFFIELD
32, Fargate
• YORK
14, Lendal

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Home Forum

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1936
PAGE SEVEN

A Young Man From Sixth Avenue

AFTER having listened to various comments on the folly of living in the country, I am naturally familiar with the point-of-view that sees only loneliness and isolation in a rural and somewhat remote setting, such as the one that is peculiarly dear to me. There are, indeed, several cherished friends of the family who have expostulated with us long and often on the subject: who have, in fact, telephoned to me in the midst of blinding snowstorms to suggest the wisdom of shutting up our house and settling down for the winter months, at least, in a cozy, janitor-tended apartment in the city. I am glad to say that, even on that sleety morning last winter when the car skidded so persistently that my city-bound passenger had to get out and make his precarious way to the station on foot, my love for the country did not lessen.

* * *

IT WAS THE young man who came out to cut slip covers for us who really made me analyze my feelings. He arrived on a dripping April day, quite unannounced. He was young and slender and bright-eyed and he cut and measured material with an almost uncanny dexterity. I was, I remember, expecting guests for luncheon and it seemed necessary to follow on his quick steps in order to pick up various strips of material as he snipped them swiftly off and let them fall where and how they would on my spotless rug. Outside the house the April rain was dripping with steady determination. The little hedged-in formal garden was a soggy marsh; the thin, pale-green arms of the weeping willow drooped disconsolately; the lily pond was an overflowing lake. The industrious young man looked at me quizzically.

"Do you mind if I ask you a question, ma'am?" he ventured in the politest tone imaginable.

"Why, no," I said pleasantly, "I don't."

"Do you live in this place"—his keen black eyes took in the house and its wet surroundings in one sweeping, deprecatory glance—"because you want to live here?"

I replied with somewhat unnecessary emphasis that I most certainly did, and he returned to his steady snipping.

"Where do you live?" I asked curiously.

"I'm away from home right now," he explained, "but I live on Sixth Avenue, New York, lady. I was born and raised right there."

* * *

I LOOKED AT him wonderingly and suddenly we both laughed aloud. To his Sixth Avenue-loving sense, my bit of country paradise was nothing but a dripping field opening off a lonely country lane: to me, the thought of Sixth Avenue, with its noise and dust and bustle, was positively frightening. To this day, however, I have remembered how naïvely this artist of the shears replied to my offer to send him in a tray at lunch-time—

"Just a sandwich, ma'am, if you'll be so kind—and a glass of milk." Could he have thought, I asked myself later, that we had only to open the kitchen door and summon a gentle cow from the garden in order to secure the glass of milk for his tray?

I reminded myself that evening that I, too, had lived in cities. I could readily recall the peculiar pleasure that I once derived from walking briskly over miles of hard pavement and catching glimpses of blue sky hanging high and serene above the yawning chimneys. I have, I repeat, enjoyed such moments of urban exhilaration, but the deep joy that is permanent and enduring has come to me when I could stand on a bare hillside and see white clouds tumbled across the great blue arch of the sky.

* * *

MUCH OF MY life, however, has been spent in the country—in quiet suburban sections for awhile and now, to my delight, in a spot so far removed from the noise and traffic of the highways that I have only to look out over the fields to see a pair of pheasants fly up from the long sheltering stalks of last year's tall grass and trot off in their funny, inimitable stride across the deep ruts of the back road to safe shelter in the woods at the foot of the hill.

Here on Rabbit Run, spring is busily at work. I am aware, of course, that changes are also taking place thirteen miles away in the city. Store windows are doubtless gay with spring colors; flower vendors are doing a flourishing business; fresh-faced smiling girls are walking back and forth in the smart parade that makes the city streets so colorful; in the residential sections of the city, children are jumping rope or winding their noisy way in the roller-skate processions. Here, however, where the larches are just beginning to be dotted with tiny green "roses," where the grass is turning into deep emerald green; where the three slender birches that are my great delight are showing tiny lacy leaves along their slender branches; where the pink magnolia has just begun to color, spring also is hurrying toward us.

* * *

I WAS JUST as thrilled and eager, I remember, when the November winds sent the vines beating against the windows and tore the last of the leaves from the trees. I was quite truthful when I told the young man from Sixth Avenue that I lived in the country because I chose to. In the country the sky and wind, the snow and rain, the sunshine and the hills are all old friends. One can trust the country to stage some new and interesting change at every turn. On the dullest day, one is nearly sure to see a flash of red wings as a cardinal flies by; in the midst of the steady fall of rain or the still flutter of snowflakes, the sputtering logs in one's own fireplace furnish changing pictures; even when the road is blocked with drifts, there comes the certain knowledge that underneath all the heavy blanketing of snow, peonies and roses, iris and delphinium plants are taking deeper root in the earth.

* * *

BUT THE CHIEF reason that the country tugs so at my heart has only been hinted at. It is, I am sure, because of its natural, primitive strength, its enduring qualities, that I love it so. Before cities were ever dreamed of great trees reached up toward the sky; rivers and streams ran gaily along; birds sang their morning anthems and caroled softly at sunset; shy, wild things grew on the hillsides and trailed down into the valleys; men planted and harvested patiently. It is for all this that I love the country.

I shall doubtless be reminded tonight (as I certainly deserve to be), of the concert that I failed to attend in the city. There is no excuse that I can possibly offer other than a wholly unacceptable one—I forgot to go. When the pianist was making his instrument eloquent in his masterly way, I was sitting on a fallen log beside a wandering little stream with the wonder of the spring woods all about me. Suddenly, as I sat there, I found myself repeating the words of a well-loved singer—"The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places—" I knew once more that I had told my young "artist of the shears" the exact truth when I said that I lived in the country because I chose to!

E. G. R. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Dorien Leigh, Ltd., London

FISHERWIVES IN LISBON

ONE of the picturesque features of the seaport of Lisbon is the fisherwife in her loose blouse, full short skirt, her gay-colored shawl which she wears over her shoulders or twisted loosely like a thick rope round her waist, and her bright head-kerchief of green, orange, white or flowered cloth, fastened under the chin or left to hang freely. The little pad on the crown of her head is flat felt, with a rolled brim, and supports the great basket of fish which she carries with so much grace and skill.

The fisherwives and maids form colonies of their own in most of the principal fishing towns of Portugal, the noted Lisbon quarters being in the street of the Mothers (das Madres) close to the Largo da Esperança. Before the boats come in they wait patiently in the shade of the fish-market, their bright colors vying with the displays of oranges, lemons, scarlet pomegranates, cherries, plums or strawberries that, as the seasons come round, are heaped up in profusion among the green leaves in the flower and vegetable market across the way.

For a while, all is still save for the chattering tongues, then word goes round that the boats have arrived, and in a moment the scene is changed to one of animation. The auction begins; voices rise higher and higher; the excitement as the bidding goes on is intense; men and women jostle one another in their eagerness until, quite suddenly, there is a lull and all is quiet again.

Then can be heard the quick pad-pad of bare feet along the street, or the musical click of wooden shoes on the cobblestones, as each agile figure hurries off, basket balanced on little "hat," kerchief flapping loosely in the wind, and voice crying: "Vivinha da Costa! E d'agora viva!"

The Last Walk

GOOD-BY to Paris!—then it must be on foot, along the quays where the bookstalls stand with their groups of shabby patrons. Here are prints stuck into the green half-raised lids, and old leather volumes by authors whose names I have never heard. And chestnuts, chestnuts piping hot in a bag neatly made from newspaper. Across the stream are the gargoyled towers of Notre Dame, delicate and blue in the mist.

Good-by to Paris! The bridge is jostling with traffic. These are the taxis, so noisy, so casual, that make walking a peril, but that saved France on the Marne. And there are the big horses, tandem, their carter beside them, his long whip cracking as they strain up the rise. And there are the smart machines; and there a donkey cart.

And now the flower market, still in the veil of the heavy mist. The chrysanthemums are in force and autumn leaves and bright pods of orange. Here Mrs. Browning heard that gentle voice pricing the heather, and here my heart stood still at the sight of the long coral tassels of pepper that meant for me California, half the world away.

Good-by! When the artists sit by the water sketching; when the women sew mattresses on the lower quays; when the fishermen who never seem to catch more than the interest of the passer-by, still line the banks with their philosophic efforts! The Pont Neuf is mysterious and gigantic in this light. One can scarcely see the gray figure of Henry Fourth on his big charger. Behind and below him lies the park, the prow of the boat-shaped Ile de France from which comes the coat-of-arms of Paris. A child has lost a balloon on the bridge. It floats very slowly up on the heavy air, and the great rayless sun seen through the fog seems only a larger balloon, floating too.

In the Tuileries the statues are still living their arrested statue life among the flower-beds; the children whip their toys on the broad walks; in the pool they wait for little boats with sails as brown as those of fishing smacks; and the fountain catches a gleam of light and seems to hold the sun. The dry yellow leaves are falling and the birds are whirling back and forth, back and forth against the sky in the fading day.

On a bench a working man in a blue smock is sitting beside a girl. She keeps beating her foot on the ground. His arm is about her. Further on under the Roman arch the children are riding wooden horses with rocker springs. None of them utters a word, but there is a violent shaking of curls under bright hats, the horses leap backward and forward endlessly, and bare knees press gallantly against wooden sides down to the smallest whose nurse must hold her in the saddle.

Good-by to Paris!—The moon has risen and lies beyond the mist in a dull blue sky, but the Place de la Concorde is swimming in a curious green light which lies in haloes about the lamps. The obelisk so near the place where the guillotine stood rises thinly in the center of the great circle; the fountains are hardly playing, but the water falls and drips on the wet black breasts of the nymphs. The last dim flamingo light fades from the west. The last chestnut is eaten. There will be no more wanderings here.

Paris, good-by.

E. C.

Delta Rain

Across the brown delta loam
The thin green cotton rows run to meet the bayou
Where the bull frogs bellow among the cypress knees
In the cool dimness of the cloudy May afternoon.
A finger of lightning reaches down to the tree-tops
Where the south wind whips up the leaves like ivory lace
Against the dull, unearthly blue of the rain-clouds,
And the rain follows with its silver shadow.

The tree toads call to each other from the china trees,
And a mocking bird trills from its nesting place in the cedars.
Through the rain-sweet air drifts the fragrance of honeysuckle
And the deep essence of magnolia blooms.
From the whitewashed cabins beyond the mulberry trees,
There comes the sound of laughter, an echo of song.

—LILY PETER, in *Silhouettes.*

Vision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GROUP of young campers following their Indian guide through the northern woods were told by him that they had just crossed the fresh trail of three deer—a buck, a doe, and a fawn—traveling together in order, and that the fawn was lame. Asked how he recognized these interesting details, he pointed out certain faintly perceptible markings on the forest floor which to his companions were undiscernible as to character, and wholly beyond analysis. Following the trail, they soon saw the beautiful animals approaching the crest of a hill beyond a clearing. The smallest limped slightly as the sire led his family to a protected resting place. The guide then explained that from boyhood he had made friends with many of the wild animals, learned their habits, and could discern the signs of their movements and tracks through the forest.

How clearly the keenness of the guide illustrates the perspicacity of the Christian Scientist, who, in learning to demonstrate the fundamental laws of being through earnest study and consecration, detects the errors of material sense which are to be overcome for himself and others! Such a one sees clearly how divine Principle, God, governs the universe including man through His infinite law, and is quick to perceive any sign of error or evil which, through mortal mind's supposed activity, would presume to disturb his harmony. Christian Science teaches demonstrably that God, good, is infinite Mind, divine intelligence, and that man created in His image and likeness is wholly spiritual. Hence, the real man is not afflicted, deformed, incapacitated, or handicapped; nor can any of his orderly functions be interrupted or impaired. Mankind, however, uninstructed in the order of spiritual sense, does not clearly grasp the signs either of good or of evil, and thus easily becomes the victim of fear, ignorance, and sin, which lead on to sickness, disease, and death.

A natural question is, Whence come the pain, deformity, blindness, disease, and disability with which mankind suffers, and why cannot the knowledge of physical science, so called, heal these problems? Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives the answer with scientific clearness, pointing out the origin of the difficulty, its effect, and its cure. She says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 124), "Physical science (so-called) is human knowledge,—a law of mortal mind, a blind belief, a Samson shorn of his strength." And she continues: "Having neither moral might, spiritual basis, nor holy Principle of its own, this belief mistakes effect for cause and seeks to find life and intelligence in matter, thus limiting Life and holding fast to discord and death. In a word, human belief is a blind conclusion from material reasoning. This is a mortal, finite sense of things, which immortal Spirit silences forever."

The ability to see, to understand clearly, is spiritual, not physical. The material eye is of itself incapable of such perception. Material sense observes the objects of its own creation. But spiritual sense, derived from divine Mind, supports and promotes a higher vision and reveals good which is wholly unseen by the material eye. Heavenly inspiration, divine revelation, and spiritual insight are aided by earnest, intelligent study of the Scriptures. The unfoldment of the spiritual import of the Scriptures is made increasingly possible today through the light shed upon the Word in Science and Health. In this volume Mrs. Eddy has given the final revelation of the divine law; and one who is striving to discern the spiritual contents of this textbook is constantly improving his ability to understand the allness of God, Life, Truth, and Love, and the perfection of His creation. Moreover, spiritual unfoldment brings with it the priceless ability to behold evil or error as unreal, lawless, and powerless, because it is not in or of God's eternal plan. Joyously, the student of Christian Science observes these truths. How widely must the blinded eyes of bigotry, selfishness, narrow-mindedness, opposition, and resistance to Truth be opened to view the grandeur and glory of overcoming all the beliefs of mortality and matter, and the establishment of the kingdom of heaven here and now!

The spirit and the healing works of Christian Science are in full accord with the Scripture which the Master, Christ Jesus, read in the synagogue upon his return to Nazareth, after he had been tempted in the wilderness and had mastered, through spiritual insight, the suggestions of evil. The passage reads (Luke 4:18, 19), "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

Upon the increasing realization and demonstration of the truth of being depend the growing perspicuity, insight, and true spiritual vision of all who love God, good, and who desire to emulate the Master's ideal. By intelligently eliminating the human belief which is "a blind conclusion from material reasoning," all may aspire to and reach the divine heights where "immortal Spirit silences forever" the lie of mortal limitation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Sehen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ZU EINIGEN jungen Ausflüglern, die, von einem Indianer geführt, die Wälder im Norden durchstreiften, sagte ihr Führer, daß sie gerade die frischen Spuren dreier Rehe—eines Rehbocks, einer Rehgeiß und eines Rehkalbs—überschreiten, und daß das junge Reh hinke. Auf die Frage, woran er denn diese interessanten Einzelheiten erkenne, machte er auf gewisse auf dem Waldboden schwach erkennbare Spuren aufmerksam, die seine Begleiter weder wahrnahmen noch deuten konnten. Als sie die Spur verfolgten, sahen sie bald, wie sich die herrlichen Tiere jenseits einer Lichtung einem Bergrücken näherten. Das Junge hinkte ein wenig, als der Bock seine Familie zu einem geschützten Ruheplatz führte. Der Führer erklärte dann, daß er sich von Kind auf mit vielen wilden Tieren befreundet und ihre Gewohnheiten kennen gelernt habe und die Kennzeichen ihrer Bewegungen und ihre Spuren im Walde unterscheiden könne.

Wie klar doch die Scharfsichtigkeit des Führers den Scharfblick des Christlichen Wissenschafters veranschaulicht, der, wenn er durch ernste Vertiefung und Hingebung die Grundgesetze des Seins beweisen lernt, die Irrtümer des materiellen Sinnes aufdeckt, die er für sich selber und für andere zu überwinden hat. Ein solcher Wissenschafter sieht klar, wie das göttliche Prinzip, Gott, das Weltall einschließlich des Menschen durch Sein unendliches Gesetz regiert, und er merkt sofort jedes Irrtumszeichen, jedes Zeichen des Bösen, das durch die vermeintliche Tätigkeit des sterblichen Gemüts seine Harmonie zu stören sucht. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt beweisbar, daß Gott, das Gute, das unendliche Gemüt, die göttliche Intelligenz ist, und daß der zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffene Mensch rein geistig ist. Daher ist der wirkliche Mensch nicht leidend, verunstaltet, arbeitsunfähig oder gehemmt, noch kann irgend eine seiner regelrechten Funktionen unterbrochen oder beeinträchtigt werden. Die Menschheit, die von der Ordnung des geistigen Sinnes nichts weiß, sieht jedoch weder die Zeichen des Guten noch diejenigen des Bösen klar und wird so leicht das Opfer der Furcht, der Unwissenheit und der Sünde, die zu Krankheit, Leiden und Tod führen.

Es ist ganz natürlich zu fragen, woher die Schmerzen, die Verunstaltung, die Blindheit, die Krankheit und die Gebrechlichkeit, woran die Menschen leiden, kommen und warum die sogenannte Naturwissenschaft diese Probleme nicht heilen kann. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, gibt die Antwort mit wissenschaftlicher Klarheit und zeigt den Ursprung, die Wirkung und die Heilung der Schwierigkeit. Sie schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 124): „Die (sogenannte) Naturwissenschaft ist menschliches Wissen—ein Gesetz des sterblichen Gemüts, eine blinde Annahme, ein Simson, der seiner Stärke beraubt ist". Und sie fährt fort: „Da dieser Annahme weder eine moralische Macht noch eine geistige Basis noch ein heiliges Prinzip zu eigen ist, hält sie fälschlicherweise Wirkung für Ursache, sucht nach Leben und Intelligenz in der Materie, begrenzt auf diese Weise Leben und hält an Disharmonie und Tod fest. Mit einem Wort: die menschliche Annahme ist eine blinde Schlußfolgerung einer materiellen Beweisführung. Dies ist eine sterbliche, endliche Auffassung der Dinge, die der unsterbliche Geist auf immer zum Schweigen bringt".

Sehen, klar verstehen ist keine körperliche sondern eine geistige Fähigkeit. Das materielle Auge ist an sich zu solcher Wahrnehmung nicht fähig. Der materielle Sinn sieht die Gegenstände seiner eigenen Schöpfung. Der vom göttlichen Gemüt stammende geistige Sinn dagegen unterstützt und fördert einen höheren Blick und offenbart Gutes, das das materielle Auge gar nicht sieht. Ernstes, einsichtsvolles Ergründen der Heiligen Schrift verhilft zu himmlischer Eingebung, göttlicher Offenbarung und zu geistigem Einblick. Die Entfaltung der geistigen Bedeutung der Heiligen Schrift wird heute durch das Licht, das Wissenschaft und Gesundheit auf das Wort wirft, in zunehmendem Maße ermöglicht. Mrs. Eddy hat in diesem Buche die endgültige Offenbarung des göttlichen Gesetzes gegeben; und wer danach trachtet, den geistigen Inhalt des Lehrbuchs zu erfassen, vervollkommnet beständig seine Fähigkeit, die Allheit Gottes, des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe, und die Vollkommenheit der Schöpfung Gottes zu verstehen. Überdies bringt geistige Entfaltung die unschätzbare Fähigkeit mit sich, zu erkennen, daß das Böse oder der Irrtum unwirklich, ungesetzlich und machtlos ist, weil es nicht zu Gottes ewigem Plan gehört. Feudig erkennt der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft diese Wahrheiten. Wie weit müssen die geblendeten Augen der Frömmelei, der Selbstsucht, der Engherzigkeit, der Widersetzlichkeit und des Widerstandes gegen die Wahrheit geöffnet werden, um die Erhabenheit und Herrlichkeit des Überwindens aller Annahmen der Sterblichkeit und der Materie und das Aufrichten des Himmelreichs hier und jetzt zu sehen!

Der Geist und die Heilungswerke der Christlichen Wissenschaft stimmen vollständig mit der Heiligen Schrift überein, aus der der Meister, Christus Jesus, nach seiner Rückkehr nach Nazareth in der Schule vorlas, nachdem er in der Wüste versucht worden war und durch geistige Einsicht die Einflüsterungen des Bösen gemeistert hatte. Die Stelle lautet (Lukas 4, 18. 19): „Der Geist des Herrn ist bei mir, darum daß er mich gesalbet hat; er hat mich gesandt, zu verkündigen das Evangelium den Armen, zu heilen die zerstoßenen Herzen, zu predigen den Gefangenen, daß sie los sein sollen, und den Blinden das Gesicht und den Zerschlagenen, daß sie frei und ledig sein sollen, und zu verkündigen das angenehme Jahr des Herrn".

Vom zunehmenden Erkennen und Beweisen der Wahrheit des Seins hängt die wachsende Klarheit, Einsicht und das wahre geistige Schauen aller ab, die Gott, das Gute, lieben und dem Vorbild des Meisters nachzueifern wünschen. Durch verständnisvolles Ausscheiden der menschlichen Annahme, „die eine blinde Schlußfolgerung einer materiellen Beweisführung" ist, können alle Menschen die göttlichen Höhen erstreben und erreichen, wo „der unsterbliche Geist" die Lüge sterblicher Begrenzung „auf immer zum Schweigen bringt".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Wind in a Meadow

THE tasselled sedges bend; blue harebells lean
Closer to earth; long grasses, yellow-green,
Waver and dip; while, glowing like a gem,
A red wood-lily strains upon her stem.

MARGARET ASHMUN

Picnic

UPON these quiet dunes
newly swept clean
by fresh Pacific winds,
there is no track nor trace
of man or bird or beast.

But garnishing there is
of purple sand-verbena,
yellow primrose,—
perfume lies about me.

From out the blueness overhead
the sun
etches black patterns of the leaves
upon the clean white sand.

The tide beats on the shore,
and on my immediate ear
there falls
the grumbling droning of a bumble-bee,
cruising above the complexity
of a million cups of honey,—
hard-put to choose!

How fresh, how fair, how far-removed
this day,
as if it antedated
the world and every creature
except one bumble-bee!

(But friends and picnic basket
reassuringly are
a few dunes over yonder!)

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$9.00 Three months ...$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago .....Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit .....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami .....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis .....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City, 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 624 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle .....824 Skinner Building
London .....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris .....58 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva .....16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper..... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..... $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Unsettled France Seen Following Reich Trail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS,—"France today is exactly where Germany was two or three years before Adolf Hitler came into power, and seems to be moving rapidly along the same road."

An expert observer of European affairs—a man who before coming to Paris had lived in Berlin during the entire period of Herr Hitler's stormy struggle for power—thus summed up the significance of the recent French elections.

"Naturally I do not mean that in all respects France's position is comparable to that of Germany in 1929 or 1930," he explained. "There are obviously many fundamental differences. But the impression I get of the situation here is that France is moving toward some sort of profound political upheaval very similar to that which has taken place in Germany."

Sidelights

Coming from a trained student of international politics who followed the rise of German National Socialism at first hand, this interpretation of the French political scene casts a significant sidelight on the results of the French elections and their consequences for France and for Europe generally.

Although it certainly appears exaggerated to say that France today is on the road to Fascism, the recent election results undoubtedly contain clear implications that French politics are evolving in a manner singularly comparable in some respects to the development of dictatorship in Germany.

For the essential outcome of the French elections has perhaps not yet been fully grasped, either in France or abroad. The sensational aspect of the gains by the extreme Left—Communists and Socialists—has tended to divert attention from the equally significant, if less massive, gains of the Right. The really important result of the voting was less who won than who lost. The great loser of the elections was the moderate parties of the center.

Moderates Lost Heavily

Thus the Radicals—the "Radical and Radical-Socialist Party" which normally is neither very radical nor very Socialist, but conservatively liberal— lost 43 seats. The "Independent Socialists," another liberal group, lost 19 deputies; and the "Independent Radicals," "Left Republicans" and "Popular Democrats"—all three moderately conservative groups—lost a total of 50 seats.

By contrast, the extreme Left—Socialists and Communists—gained 110 seats; and the extreme Right—the "Democratic Republican Union" and miscellaneous conservative groups including monarchists and agrarians —increased their total representation by 17. On the first ballot the Communists polled nearly 1,500,000 votes (out of a total electorate of about 10,000,000). This is almost double the number of votes they received in the last election, and if proportional representation prevailed in France, they would have about 100 deputies in the Chamber instead of 72. Under the same system, the extreme Right would be entitled to 140 seats instead of 99.

Trend to Extremism

To sum up, these figures mean that the great bulk of French voters —traditionally faithful to the happy medium in politics and accustomed to sway slightly back and forth between cautiously conservative Socialism and moderate nationalism—are today tending definitely to desert this moderation for extremism.

The explanation lies primarily in the French economic situation. The prolonged depression has depleted and in countless instances wiped out the reserves of a very large section of the people. Now France has hitherto been an essentially "bourgeois" nation—and a bourgeois, as André Siegfried has aptly said, is someone who has reserves. When his reserves are wiped out the bourgeois—that is, the thrifty Frenchman who had saved enough to purchase a little business, a little shop, a little farm or a little income from "Rentes"—is no longer a small capitalist determined to defend the established order. He wants a change. Temporarily at least, he becomes an extremist: perhaps a Communist or Socialist, perhaps an advocate of Fascism.

This process of evolution toward the extremes has been facilitated by two parallel developments in France. One is the growth of the so-called Fascist leagues, like the "Croix de Feu," the "Solidarité Française" and the "Francistes." Fundamentally these disciplined and regimented nationalistic organizations are the reflection in France of the wave of antiparliamentarian absolutism which has swept the whole continent of Europe since the war. This wave burst upon France in February, 1934, after a series of politico-financial scandals, culminating in the Stavisky affair, had shattered the public's faith in Parliament.

The phenomenal growth of the leagues which followed the famous February sixth riots, however, produced a counter-development. The leagues are all violently antiMarxist. The French Marxists, having witnessed the ruthless stamping out of Socialism and Communism in Italy, Germany and Austria, acted swiftly to avoid a repetition of these exterminations in France. They formed the Popular Front, or "Common Front Against Fascism," as it was at first called. The Radicals, heirs of the French revolutionary traditions and therefore the enemies of absolutism, rallied to their banner, with an eye on the advantages of an electoral cartel which would permit the Left parties to pool their votes wherever necessary against the parties of the Right.

Union of Two Extremes

The essential nucleus of the Popular Front, however, was the union of the Communists and Socialists, who had long been bitter enemies in France. Before the common menace —real or imagined—of a French fascism, the second and third "internationals" made common cause Encouraged by Moscow after the conclusion of the Franco-Soviet pact, the Communists abandoned to a large extent their subversive activity and joined the Socialists in proclaiming themselves the real defenders of the Republic!

This "nationalization" of French Marxism encouraged the average French voter, who still remains deeply individualistic and intensely patriotic even in the midst of his discontent, to vote Communist or Socialist without necessarily implying anything violently revolutionary thereby.

This fact diminishes, but by no means nullifies, the significance of the movement toward the division of France into two camps which is indicated in the election results. As in Germany, the moderate center groups appear to be disappearing, leaving the violently hostile extremes face to face. But unlike Germany, France has a long democratic tradition behind it. French individualism, French financial conservatism and French love of intellectual and personal liberty may be counted upon to offer serious and protracted resistance to any attempt at dictatorship, either fascist or proletarian, in France.

Press Rules World, Pope Pius Declares

VATICAN CITY, May 26 (AP)—Pope Pius told more than 80 foreign newspapermen today that "the press rules the world."

The Pontiff made this declaration in the course of a 20-minute address to newspapermen. A world exposition of the Roman Catholic press is now under way in Vatican City.

"It is no exaggeration to say the press rules the world because thought governs the world and the press is the transmitter and registrar of thought," he said.

The Pontiff gave his own definition of newspapermen—"intelligent loudspeakers."

Rise of Blind-Alley Occupations Decried

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There are not, it appears, sufficient boys and girls to "go round" if the labor market of Great Britain is to be satisfied.

In certain parts of England, there is already something of a scramble for young workers to fill the requirements of industry, and the scramble is likely to increase if trade continues to be good, because the number of school-leavers is on the decrease in consequence of the low birth-rate of the years immediately following the World War.

Hopefulness Qualified

The London Regional Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, in reporting this, looks forward with some optimism to a period when juvenile unemployment will be more or less unknown.

But its optimism is qualified by the word "some." It is not altogether easy about the type of employment which young people are being called upon to perform, nor is it easy about the increase of unemployment which takes place during the years "immediately following the eighteenth birthday."

A Note of Caution

"New" industries prefer to employ the very young, because they are docile, flexible, and quick with their fingers. But, for this very reason, "new" industries are coming dangerously near to swelling the category of those blind-alley occupations which are already too familiar in the transport and distributive trades. The council draws attention to this, throwing valuable light upon the wastage that goes on in regard to labor.

Recently support has been found for a refusal to grant a rise in the school-leaving age on the ground that employers genuinely need the child at the earliest opportunity. It is felt, however, that, before such an argument is accepted, assurance should be made doubly sure that the child, deprived of an extra year of schooling, is not given in exchange for it a field of labor in which he learns nothing and from which he is all too soon ejected into a world of unemployment.

Shenandoah Park Dedication Set July 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 26—Federal and state authorities have set the formal dedication of the Shenandoah National Park by President Roosevelt for the afternoon of July 3, pending final approval by the President.

The dedication of the park at Big Meadows, Va., in the heart of the Blue Ridge, on July 3, and a Fourth of July speech at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, on the following day, was expected to take the President on one of his first post-convention swings out of the capital.

Wilbur C. Hall, Virginia Conservation and Development Commissioner, and Adjt. Gen. Samuel Gardner Waller conferred with Federal officials on the program last week. Army officials promised co-operation.

San Diego Schools Teach Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—"Machines have no sense of humor. Don't fool with them."

"This machine can't think. If you don't—let it alone."

"All this year without an accident."

These are a few of the slogans used in the safety education program of the San Diego city schools.

The general plan worked out by school authorities calls for inclusion in school bulletins and announcement sheets of regulations regarding playground equipment, playing of dangerous games, conduct in halls and stairways, use of tunnels in crossing streets, fire drills, throwing rocks and general behavior for safety.

The program is wide in scope to meet the needs of every boy and girl, of every home and of every school.

At the Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, for example, student guards stand at entrance and exits, at tunnels, on school grounds and in halls. Whenever a student fails to comply with the safety program, the guard calls his attention to the matter. Frequent fire drills are held.

In the industrial arts department many slogans, such as those above, are on the walls. In the print shop students set up in type the safety rules of the shop. In the art department, safety posters are designed and painted, while students in the speech arts department wage the campaign through the spoken word. Student orators choose such topics as "Riding Bicycles," "Use of Fire in the Home," "Firearms," etc.

The largest fleet of Air-conditioned trains to CALIFORNIA

Whether you go and return on the same Southern Pacific route or use our Four Scenic Routes to *go one way and return another,* you can forget summer heat.

Every train on every Southern Pacific route to California is completely air-conditioned now or will be this summer!

Here they are:

Overland Limited
Pacific Limited
Chicago-San Francisco

Golden State Limited
Apache
Chicago-Los Angeles

Sunset Limited
Argonaut
New Orleans-California

Cascade · Klamath
Shasta · West Coast
Portland-California

(NOTE: These last four connect with northern U.S. and Canadian lines, making a route to California via the evergreen Pacific Northwest.)

$126.90 ROUNDTRIP From New York

—to California in luxurious standard Pullmans, plus Pullman charge (good on *S. S. Dixie* between New York and New Orleans, berth and meals included); $109.70 roundtrip in tourist sleeping cars, plus small berth charge; $98.25 in chair cars. At any of these fares, you can go on one of Southern Pacific's Four Scenic Routes and return on a different one, seeing twice as much of the West.

Leave any day from now until Oct. 15. Return limit 45 days. (Longer limit slightly higher.)

Southern Pacific

F. L. Pickering, General Agent
531 Fifth Ave., New York City

WHO SERVES PROGRESS SERVES AMERICA!

Millions of Jobs in the rebuilding of the nation!

THIS MONTH a notable array of new names is added to the roll call of famous American trains powered by Diesel engines of General Motors design—trains signaling something vastly more important than a great stride forward in railroad operation: *the onward march of America itself.*

Running between Chicago and Los Angeles on a new regular schedule of 39 hours 45 minutes is the new Union Pacific Streamliner CITY OF LOS ANGELES—powered as are all the other trains mentioned here, by Electro-Motive Corporation, a GM subsidiary—using Winton-Diesel engines.

Likewise cutting a business day from the running time between Chicago and the Coast is the equally fast schedule of the new Santa Fe SUPER CHIEF—sped by a 3600 horsepower twin-unit Diesel locomotive.

And on the heels of these two announcements, comes the proposed launching of the new CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO by the Union Pacific early in June—companion train to the CITY OF PORTLAND, M-10001, pioneer 39¾-hour train to the Far West—as well as new Union Pacific and Burlington trains, to be put in daily service between Chicago and Denver on a 16-hour schedule —approximately 10 hours faster than present running time.

This steady parade of new names finds brilliant precedent in such popular trail-blazers as the veteran Burlington ZEPHYR and the TWIN ZEPHYRS in service between Chicago and Minneapolis—the M-10000 of the Union Pacific—the FLYING YANKEE of the Boston & Maine—the GREEN DIAMOND of the Illinois Central and the ABRAHAM LINCOLN of the Baltimore & Ohio-Alton.

Not only have these trains established notable savings in operating costs, and savings in running time by stepped-up schedules—they have spectacularly increased passenger traffic and revenues as well.

Yet the real significance of these new-day Diesel trains—with their modern styling, their air-conditioned comfort, their important savings of time and cost, their spectacular increase in passenger revenues—extends far beyond the field of railroading or of transportation.

They token the limitless possibilities for multiplying jobs, for creating new work, for producing new wealth by industrial advancement—and by the results already attained, they once more vividly demonstrate that *opportunity has no ceiling in America.*

A vast part of this opportunity today lies in replacing the old with the new—of putting to work the tremendous advances in technology sweated out by the partnership of industry and science, intensified during the years of depression—the job of rebuilding America.

The way to increase employment is to create more jobs by making existing goods and services constantly better—greater in value—lowering their cost, not by reducing wages but by greater efficiency, advanced technology and better management. And not only by thus building better the things of today but by pioneering new things to build tomorrow and by making all things more attractive and more desirable, we create wider markets.

Whoever in this way serves progress most surely serves America.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr.
PRESIDENT,
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

Fire Insurance Rate Cut Is Urged; Halt on Cape Cod Dike Demanded

Boston Today

Fire Insurance Rates Discussed

"Fourth dimensional figuring" was the way Mayor Mansfield characterized the arguments of William H. Winkler, manager of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, at the Mayor's conference today seeking lower fire insurance rates.

The Mayor referred to Mr. Winkler's argument that the $3,000,000 drop in fire losses in the past five years was abnormal and due to the depression, that motorized fire equipment is not much faster than the old horse-drawn equipment because of today's traffic, and that fire losses will increase when business again gets under way.

There appeared some difficulty in approaching the question on a common ground. Mr. Winkler based his objections to lower rates on insurance practice of figuring on actual losses while representatives of the fire department contended lower rates should be the reward for the efficiency of the fire-fighters in preventing potential conflagrations, which never reached the books of the insurance companies.

To sustain his argument that the drop in fire losses in the past three years was abnormal, Mr. Winkler told the group that for the first quarter of this year there had been an $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 increase now that more firms have resumed operations. He declared the only sound base of calculation was over a long period of years.

To the Mayor, Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin, Samuel Pope, head of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and the others, Mr. Winkler promised that the insurance companies would take the demand for lower rates under immediate consideration.

Mayor Postpones His Coal Inquiry

Failure of the Boston Finance Commission to furnish a complete, stenographic report of its investigations of poor welfare coal today caused Mayor Mansfield to postpone the opening of his own special coal investigation hearings until next Thursday.

The Fin Com reported that its stenographers were working overtime to get the results of the eight days of hearings into form suitable for the use of the mayor and the district attorney for possible criminal action against four coal companies which were under contract to the city.

The Mayor's hearings will be launched expressly to give the coal companies an opportunity to answer charges by welfare recipients that "fireproof" coal was delivered to them last winter.

The Fin Com repeatedly denied these companies the right to state their side freely at the recent hearings.

Charles River Protection Sought

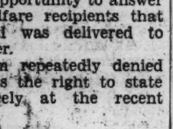
Loss of entire income to canoe house proprietors, damage to real estate developments, stagnation and a dry river bed were all pleaded yesterday to Governor Curley as the Charles River Waterway Association sought to rectify the condition permitting manufacturers holding water rights to draw water from the Charles River.

In the summers of 1931 and 1935 the entire river was drawn dry producing the above effects the delegation claimed, and although the Legislature and private individuals have provided a fund of $25,000 to purchase the water rights in order that a proper level might be maintained, the State, due to legal technicalities, has never acquired those rights. The association was formed recently when the New England Canoe Racing Association, Inc., disclosed that the water was again rapidly disappearing from the river.

Governor Curley, after hearing the petitions of the Waterway Association, instructed the Metropolitan District Commisison that the matter have immediate attention with a view to making a satisfactory adjustment this week.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair, becoming cloudy and moderately warm tonight, Wednesday threatening, probably with showers; gentle variable winds, becoming south or southwesterly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight, followed by showers Wednesday.

Maine: Cloudy, with showers beginning late tonight or Wednesday, warmer in the interior tonight, cooler in north portion Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, with showers beginning late tonight or Wednesday, somewhat warmer tonight, cooler Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds becoming south or southwest and increasing by Wednesday, and fair weather tonight. Wednesday overcast, probably occasional showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	79	Minneapolis	66	80
Bermuda	72	74	New Orleans	72	76
Chicago	60	74	New York	60	76
Denver	56	78	Norfolk	70	90
Helena	52	82	Philadelphia	68	80
Jacksonville	74	82	St. Louis	68	84
Kansas City	58	72	San Francisco	54	60
Los Angeles	58	70	Washington	70	84
Miami	76	78			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., May 26.
B—Maximum, May 25.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:46 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Wednesday, 5 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:39 p. m.

Another Bridge Dedication on Way

This being the "bridge dedication" season, Gov. James M. Curley on Thursday evening at 6:30 will attend the formal opening of the first of the "temporary" bridges to replace one swept away by flood last March 27. This is the $124,000 steel suspension bridge built over the Connecticut River between Sunderland and South Deerfield.

Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahn said today that the erection of this bridge was one of the fastest pieces of work ever done by the department: Started April 26, completed May 26.

The new bridge, built upon steel piling, is 840 feet long, with a 20-foot roadway and four-foot sidewalks.

State Budget Goes to Governor

After an hour's stormy debate the State Senate today passed the state budget and sent it to Governor Curley for his signature.

Thus was ended the most bitter battle yet waged in this legislative session. Republican members had assailed the budget from the time of its submission, through the Ways and Means Committee and each vote in its way through the houses. Today, its last hurdle, was no exception.

Senator Charles G. Miles argued for a roll call vote to put senators on record. The fight was waged over this point, but it was lost.

Steel Pier Kicks Up a Heavy Sea

Thoughts of an Arctic Ocean maelstrom, or at the very least a tidal wave, shook the customary stoicism of small-boat fishermen for several minutes today even as roaring waves from an unknown source were shaking their small vessels in the usually quiet "cove" between Commercial Wharf and Eastern Packet Pier.

The crews of the small boat fleet were busily discharging fish caught during the early morning hours when a violent current from a seemingly inexplicable source began suddenly to churn the water. The tiny motor boats bobbed and skipped and tugged at their mooring lines and all unloading was cut short while interested spectators began looking for the cause of the disturbance.

It was not, however, a maelstrom. Nor a tidal wave. Nor even a harbor breeze. Instead, it was the S. S. Steel Pier, showing the results of her complete renovation and overhauling by kicking up her heels in a "dock trial" off Commercial Wharf. A "dock trial" means exactly what it says. A vessel goes through all her paces, including full speed ahead—but all the while she is held by extra strong hawser ropes to the pier.

After a short time, the powerful propellers ceased turning, the "heavy weather" ended and the Italian fishermen off Commercial Wharf went back to unloading the morning's catch.

German Yawls Ready for Races

Two German yawls which recently arrived in this country aboard the North German Lloyd freight ship, Anhalt, cut through American waters for the first time today, as a gentle easterly wind carried them to Marblehead. Here the crews are to be entertained by members of the several yacht clubs in that district, before turning their bows toward Bristol, R. I., where they will be tuned up for the international race from Newport, R. I., to Bermuda, on June 22, and for a subsequent race back to Germany.

The 30-ton, 50-foot yachts with their great billowing sails, received wide attention today as they nosed their way between tug boats, ferries, freighters and other less graceful craft. Since their arrival last Friday, they have been at the Commonwealth Pier No. 1, in East Boston, being prepared for sailing. The two yawls are the vanguard of a fleet of seven German yachts which will soon arrive to compete in the Bermuda race.

Last night, the captains and crews of these first two were entertained by a banquet at the Boston Yacht Club.

Flood Control Committee Named

Governor Curley presided at his conference today of representatives of New England states that are seeking to formulate a policy and action in future flood control. The proposition to create corporations, the stock of which would be held by the respective states, and the states purchase land for reservoirs in flood control was discussed. Then the Governor named the following committee to consult with Secretary of War Dern on federal angles to the project: Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, chairman of the State Planning Board; Henry I. Harriman, Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the Planning Board.

A bill now in Congress, presented by Senator Copeland of New York, provides for the expenditure of $310,000,000 for river improvement, i. e., flood control, to which the states must contribute in land damages.

Under this act Massachusetts would contribute $3,440,000 against the federal $10,028,00 for work on the Connecticut River, and $3,500,000 for work along the Merrimac as against $7,725,000 from Washington.

Boston Today

Ban on Cape Cod Dike Is Demanded

Construction of a two-mile-long dike to protect the Cape Cod Canal from ice floes which imperil shipping and from mud driven into the channel by tides may be halted, if a group of property owners in Wareham have their way. This morning Federal District Judge George C. Sweeney took under advisement motions to force the Federal Government to vacate property at Stony Point, where the dike is 400 feet wide, and to restrain the progress of the work.

The dike is part of the Government's $5,000,000 project to widen and deepen the Cape Cod Canal.

The motions were filed by Attorney John T. Noonan in behalf of Mrs. Mary R. Amory, Philip Stockton, Mrs. Alexander Whiteside Jr., Mrs. S. Parker Shaw and the town of Wareham. Mr. Noonan declared that the widening and deepening project as authorized by Congress did not include the construction of dikes. He said that this was merely "an excursion" by army engineers and argured that no plans which were drawn up for the work showed a dike extending from Stony Point to Buzzards Bay.

He further charged that by extending the breakwater into the bay, shipping and the shell-fishing industries would be interfered with.

Representing the Government, Assistant United States Attorney Charles A. Rome asserted that the building of a dike was fully authorized by the Government and that only four feet of the dike would show above the mean low-water level. Bids for the dike are scheduled to be received in Washington on Thursday.

Army engineers this morning explained that the dike would:

1. Cause the flow of tides to run parallel with the canal channel and thus prevent cross currents from carrying vessels out of the course.
2. Prevent tides from carrying mud into the channel.
3. Prevent northwest winds from driving ice into the channel and blocking navigation.
4. Prolong the slope of the canal into Buzzards Bay, thus reducing the current velocity in the canal.
5. Save $1,000,000 in reconstruction work on the canal. Sand for the dike would be dredged in the course of deepening and widening.

Callahan Charges Sabotage on Auto

Disclosure that a virtually new Nash automobile, bearing the license plates S-4, had been sabotaged in the D Street garage, requiring repairs costing $818, was made before the House Rules Committee today by William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works.

Commissioner Callahan resumed his defense of his department before the committee which is considering a petition for a House investigation of its activities since January, 1935, when Governor Curley was inaugurated and so became responsible for the department.

Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House and chairman of the Rules Committee, brought up the question of the Nash car, used by the commissioner himself. The machine was purchased in February of 1934. The following month, Commissioner Callahan told the committee, cement was poured into its gasoline tank.

The hearings on the question of an investigation opened May 13 when Representatives Christian A. Herter and Albert F. Bigelow filed 54 questions which they asked Commissioner Callahan to answer. He had just started to answer them when it became apparent he needed more time to gather records and organize materials, so the hearings were put off until today.

Going into the allegations that favoritism had been shown in the award of contracts for certain paving materials, Mr. Callahan brought a list of firms and contractors he had done business with since the Curley administration began. He explained that "Type E mix" frequently mentioned in the list of questions was not a patented product, but simply a specification of the Public Works Department. He told the committee that in 1933 there were four firms in the Commonwealth supplying Type E mix and some 23 firms now.

It had been charged that "dummy" firms had been set up to create a monopoly on this Type E mix. When Speaker Saltonstall asked why most of the companies supplying the product had been reorganized during the last year or so, Mr. Callahan denied knowing anything about such procedure. Speaker Saltonstall then said that one company was organized by three women, has no phone number, and has its office in a lawyer's office.

Mr. Saltonstall then charged that the city of Boston buys the Type E mix for $5.50 a ton while the Commonwealth pays $6.65. Mr. Callahan couldn't answer this, but after the luncheon recess Maj. George Cronin, the state purchasing agent, denied the charge, saying that the State actually gets a slightly better price than Boston.

The hearing was continued this afternoon until 10:30 Thursday morning.

Pittsfield Plans Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 26—More than 1100 members were recorded at the close of the Pittsfield Community Concert Association's drive for subscriptions, the greatest number enrolled in the history of the association. The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra has been engaged for one concert.

Silk and Rayon Workers Ready To Enter Strike

Impending Walkout in the Woolen Industry Stirs Other Branches

Complaints Come In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 26—Indications that silk and rayon workers will be asked to join the impending walkout of woolen and worsted workers were seen here today.

The woolen strike was decided upon recently to apply pressure, union officials admitted, on Congress in an effort to force through the National Textile Act this session, and also because of increasing complaints of longer hours and lower wages in the industry.

Such complaints have multiplied, it was learned here today, since the Supreme Court decision on the Guffey Coal Bill, and many silk and rayon workers, union officials assert, are aroused and want to join in the strike.

Spread Forecast

Center of the alleged exploitation program is said to be the Blackstone Valley in this State, and it is the belief of the leaders of the United Textile Workers of America that if the program is successful here that it will spread to other centers in Connecticut and New Jersey.

Special meetings of silk and rayon workers in this district have been called for Saturday morning at the Pawtucket headquarters of the U. T. W. of A. at 23 Broad Street. In the meantime, three international organizers will be rushed to the district to interest the workers in joining the union. These organizers are Leonard J. Greene, who will be active in the silk mills in the vicinity of Providence; Adelard J. Gingras, who will be in charge of the program for Pawtucket, Central Falls and Cumberland, and John J. Cavanaugh, who will invade the territory held by an independent union in Woonsocket.

The decision to conduct the special silk and rayon workers' drive resulted from information furnished Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the textile workers, by Organizer Gingras.

Mr. Gingras told Mr. Riviere that during the past year wages have de-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Curley to Press Judge Retirement

Governor Curley today prepared a special message to the Legislature reviving the question of retiring and pensioning judges.

This step, he said, was actuated by a meeting of Republican members of the Judiciary Committee this morning at which it was decided to rule out action on the retirement bills on the ground that time for introducing new bills or reporting them out of committee had expired.

The Governor is permitted to bring legislation on the floor via the special message route and decided to take that course in this instance.

His message will ask for consideration of the bill prepared by Supreme Court Justice Henry T. Lummus with the amendment by Senator Frank Hurley which includes district and municipal judges under the terms of the Lummus measure.

The bill provides that judges over 70 may receive full pay if they retire from full active service within six months after they reach the specified age. The term "full active service," Judge Lummus has explained, means that a judge may continue part-time duties after reaching 70, if he deems it wise.

The Governor has promised to take the issue to a public vote if the Legislature fails to act this session.

Will East Meet the West in Bridges?

New Hampshire Governor for Vice President Is G. O. P. Possibility

Has Willing Ears

With Republican delegates already getting their grips out of the attic for their Cleveland convention June 9, more than one "Son of Lincoln" finds himself casting about for a likely vice-presidential candidate just as he is for a plausible entrant in the presidential lists.

If eyes have focused on the Middle West and Kansas for the latter they have also turned to New England and New Hampshire for the former. It would be better that way, some G. O. P. leaders have said—to have a presidential candidate from the Middle West and a running mate from the Coolidge country.

In Kansas, Republicans have found a presidential possibility in Alf M. Landon, a pay-as-you-go, balanced-budget Governor. Certain portions of the "Old Guard" are credited with that discovery. In New Hampshire, they have turned up H. Styles Bridges, also a pay-as-you-go, balanced-budget Governor, and a vice-presidential aspirant. The Young Republicans discovered him.

Party Was in the Dumps

It was about a year ago. The New England Republicans were meeting in New London, Conn., and they were not particularly happy over their party's prospects. The years of the locust had apparently settled on the Grand Old Party.

They didn't know what to do.

It was then that Governor Bridges turned idea man for the party. In forthright terms he told this group of nominally arch conservatives that the time had come to liberalize, but not to liberalize too fast. Above all, he said, it was the time to urge strict Yankee economy, to recommend paying bills as they went along and to balance the budget. It was time, he suggested, to cling tight to the ideals of freedom for individual initative.

With a cordial mixture of straight-from-the-shoulder analyzing of the party's situation and accepted party platitudes he won the confidence and the leadership of the Young Republicans. They went home feeling more optimistic.

A month later, in Rhode Island, John R. Risk defeated the Democratic contender for Congress. It was the nation's first hint—so said some facetious observers—that it was even worth while to print a Republican's name on the ballot. The Young Republicans promptly called a jubilee meeting. Governor Bridges was again the leader of the group. At subsequent meetings his popularity increased. In Connecticut, they suggested him for Vice-President. The idea gained support. Last week in Boston at the final pow-wow of the New England Young Republicans before the national convention, it was the same.

By virtue of this support—and some other good and valid indications—Governor Bridges is seen by many as entering the convention with a decided edge on the running mate position.

The other indications include:

1. Expressed desire of party

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

By a Staff Photographer

H. Styles Bridges

Governor of New Hampshire and Potential Republican Vice-Presidential Nominee

New Haven Road Yields to Union In Diesel Dispute

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26 (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad announced today that a dispute over the use of firemen on Diesel locomotives had been settled, thus eliminating the threat of a possible strike on its system.

An agreement, a New Haven road spokesman said, was signed by railroad and union officials shortly after the resumption of a series of conferences which got under way last week.

The agreement, the road announced, provides that a fireman shall be employed on Diesel locomotives now owned by the management, including the "Comet."

"The matter of firemen on Diesel switching locomotives which may be placed in service at a later date was left open for future discussion on a regional or national basis," the company announced. In addition to the "Comet," the New Haven road now operates a Diesel switching locomotive.

Union officials had demanded the use of a fireman on all Diesel locomotives, asserting this was necessary as a safety measure. They had been authorized to call a strike if the differences could not be composed.

The conference was attended by R. L. Pearson, vice-president and general manager of the railroad; E. B. Perry, assistant to the general manager; Samuel A. Boone and James P. Farrell, vice-presidents of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; and Frank S. Mahler, general chairman of the brotherhood on the New Haven road system.

Seasonal Drop Has Little Effect On Strides of the Port of Boston

Batting average of Boston's port holds up remarkably well. The first break in the long list of substantial gains in the weekly figures of commerce volume made only a slight dent in the recovery march of imports, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, revealed today.

Figures show imports valued at $2,126,066 passing over Boston's ocean terminals for consumption last week. This is only $263,076 under the figure for a year ago. And this in the face of warning from economic experts in Washington that volume of foreign trade of the United States goes into a tailspin in May and June. The drop usually hits imports more heavily than exports, add the cheerful statisticians.

But Boston, staging the most spectacular recovery of any of the seaports, outwitted forecasts with continuous gain week by week until the figures for this past week were tabulated. Now the test is at hand—with seasonal factors reducing such important commodities in Boston's trade as wool imports—giving rise to unusual interest among port circles in the figures for the next few weeks. Will the big upward surge—or its momentum—offset the law of averages and percentages?

That is the issue on which eyes of the entire shipping fraternity of Boston are focused.

Surrounded with charts, graphs, figures, Commerce Department statisticians proclaim that by the record of carefully kept figures May imports should be down 5½ per cent compared with April and off 7 per cent in June as compared with May.

Wool imports at Boston last week fell to 474,761 pounds, in contrast with 1,225,009 pounds a year ago. But withdrawals from bonded warehouse, for consumption, were valued at $291,263, which was $70,000 more than the withdrawals a year ago. And more pleasing still, to Mr. Maynard, was the increase in collection of duties last week—$445,301 being taken in for Uncle Sam—which were $14,000 more than customs receipts at Boston for the same week a year ago.

El Ownership Issue Again Raised

The perennial question of public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway has shown more vitality this year than ever. A bill calling for a referendum on public ownership was defeated last week by the House of Representatives on the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee. Opponents of the order felt that the question had been settled for another year. Then yesterday the House reversed itself and voted 110 to 103 to reconsider.

Following the vote for reconsideration Representative Albert Morris of Everett submitted a bill which will come before the House at its session this afternoon. This bill will place but one question on the referendum; that of the continuance of the present mode of public control, namely, with the town through which the "El" runs responsible for each year's deficit of the line?

The earlier bill, rejected by the House, provided for a referendum on two questions: shall the Elevated be taken over by the Metropolitan District Commission by eminent domain or shall it be taken over by that body through the right of option included in the contract between the state and the railway company?

The chief opposition to the Morris order, even among proponents of Metropolitan ownership, centers around the belief that the entire question of public ownership is too complicated and too little is known among the voters of the Metropolitan district to enable them to vote intelligently or fairly upon it. Representative Christian A. Herter stated that the responsibility for a question of such a nature rests with the Legislature.

Sherman Jury . . . Issue Thrown Out

Questioning of prospective jurors by state police does not disqualify them from jury duty, according to a ruling handed down today by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. In the course of a 17-page decision, written by Judge Fred T. Field, the following paragraph occurred:

"That prospective jurors were so interrogated would not disqualify them or show they were biased or prejudiced. We have examined all assignments of error set forth by the defense and we find in them no error."

The test case was introduced by Newell P. Sherman of Sutton, convicted last October of first degree murder of his wife. Sherman claimed that because jurors were questioned by state police under the supervision of District Attorney Owen A. Hoban of Worcester County, that he was entitled to a new trial.

Proportional Vote System Forges Ahead

Plan Urged for Boston Is Before Legislature for Action

Referendum Sought

Proposal Hailed as Way to Guard Interests of Minorities

Proportional representation, the voting system which has proved an outstanding success in Cincinnati, Ohio, may soon be tried out in Boston. The forces behind the proportional representation in Massachusetts, after many years of efforts, have finally obtained their first favorable legislative committee report on the plan. The report is before the Massachusetts Legislature today for a vote.

Since 1924, when a charter commission delivered to the Legislature a minority report in favor of election of city councilors at large through a system of proportional representation, support for the proposed system has grown stronger, until now, it is believed, the backers can muster their greatest strength.

Supporters of Movement

Behind the proportional representation movement are Representative Christian A. Herter, of Boston, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts; State Senator Henry Parkman Jr.; United States Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, and United States Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. Samuel Seabury, famous for his New York graft investigations; Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University, and Charles P. Taft, son of former President Taft and an authority on Cincinnati's form of municipal government are also sponsors.

Under the bill being considered today in the House of Representatives the question of whether members of the City Council and School Committee in Boston shall be elected by proportional representation may be placed on a referendum when not less than 10,000 voters sign a petition calling for the referendum. The bill also provides for election of a mayor by preferential voting. Another bill provides for a referendum on the question in the other cities and towns in the states, when at least 3 per cent of the voters sign a petition.

How System Works

As most persons know, under the proportional representation system of voting, a voter is entitled to mark on the ballot his first, second, third, fourth and fifth choices for City Councilor or School Committeeman. The number of choices is limited only by the number of places to be filled.

For instance, let us suppose that under the system proposed nine councilors are to be elected at large in Boston, instead of the present election of 22 councilors by wards. The voters would mark nine choices.

Now in counting the votes, the election officials would establish a quota, which, when obtained by a candidate, establishes him as a member of the Council. The quota is determined by dividing the num-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Federal National Bank Case Opened

Arguments scheduled to last four days in the $3,200,000 suit brought by four subsidiary state banks against the parent bank, the closed Federal National Bank, opened today on the twelfth floor of the Federal Building before Arthur Black, sitting as master.

In the suit, brought by Arthur Guy, former bank commissioner, it is claimed that the Federal National Bank mismanaged, controlled and derived benefits from the four state banks, which include the Bancroft Trust Company of Worcester, the Brockton Trust Company of Brockton, the Inman Trust Company of Cambridge, and the Lawrence Trust Company of Lawrence.

John C. Coughlin, acting for the receiver of the Federal National Bank, opened the hearing arguing that there was no evidence to support the claim of the plaintiff. He said that Daniel C. Mulloney, Theodore M. Logan and John A. Deery, not only were directors of the Federal National Bank, but owners of the Federal National Company, each owning a one-third interest. He further claimed that Mulloney and Logan were trustees of the Federal National Investment Trust, and that under the national banking laws, they, as directors of the Federal National Bank, could not have committed such acts as have been complained of by the bank commissioner.

Homicide Law Change Favored

After many ups and downs, depending upon the temper of the public as reflected in current crime, the bill of Representative Frank B. Coughlin of Norwood, to permit juries to recommend life imprisonment in capital punishment cases, today was reported by the legislative committee on judiciary.

The bill would alter the present law to permit a defendant, found guilty of murder in the first degree, now punishable by death, to have extended to him the clemency of life imprisonment, if so recommended by the jury.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"SAINT JOHN" (Boston Opera House)—Katharine Cornell starred in drama by Bernard Shaw. (One week only.) Staged by Guthrie McClintic; settings and costumes by Joe Mielziner. 8:15. (No one will be seated during first scene.) Tomorrow: 2:15.

Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

EXETER—Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan at the Circus." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Wife vs. Secretary," with Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Forgotten Faces" starring Herbert Marshall and Gertrude Michael. Fenway: 1, 4:09, 7, 10:10. Paramount: 9:22 a. m., 12:23, 3:34, 6:35, 9:46. Also "A Connecticut Yankee," featuring Will Rogers and Myrna Loy. Fenway: 2:39, 5:30, 8:40. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:51, 5:02, 8:03.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Love Before Breakfast." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Sutter's Gold," with Edward Arnold. 3:30, 6:40, 9:55. "March of Time." 3:05, 6:15, 9:30.

FINE ARTS—Yanina Jeimo in "Three Women." (Russian dialogue with English titles.) 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Recorded Mozart's Symphony in D Major played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Arturo Toscanini. Daily at 12:45. Also a Walt Disney cartoon, "Broken Toys." Tomorrow: Conrad Veidt in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

UPTOWN—"The Moon's Our Home," with Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda. 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 10:05. Also "The Witness Chair," featuring Ann Harding and Walter Abel. 2:45, 5:45, 8:35.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Flicker Fever," "Radio Rhapsodies," "College Capers," "Popeye," "Gasoloons," "Voice of Experience," and latest newsreels.

TREMONT—Ronald Colman in "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 10:32 a. m., 1:10, 4:02, 7:05, 10:08. Also "Gold Diggers of '35," with Gloria Stuart and Dick Powell. 9, 11:38 a. m., 2:16, 5:19, 8:22.

UNIVERSITY—Al Jolson in "The Singing Kid." 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Thirteen Hours by Air." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Tonight at the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—"Newsboys' Night" (Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation), 8:30.
March, "Sambre et Meuse"...Planquette
Overture to "Der Freischütz".....Weber
"Liebestraum".....Liszt-Herbert
Fantasia, "Carmen".....Bizet
"Konzerstück".....Weber
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
"Polovetzian Dances," from "Prince Igor".....Borodin
Farmonica Band
Selection, "Anything Goes".....Porter
"Morning Journals," Waltzes.....Strauss
"Wintergreen for President"...Gershwin

MEMORIAL—"Show Boat," with Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger, and many others. 10 a. m., 12:21, 2:41, 5:01, 7:22, 9:44.

METROPOLITAN—Joe E. Brown in "Sons of Guns," with Joan Blondell. 11 a. m., 1:52, 4:42, 7:32, 10:24. Stage: Tito Guizar heading a Broadway variety revue.

BOSTON—Frank Buck's "Fang and Claw," 10:17 a. m., 1:13, 4:09, 7:05, 10. Also "Bridge of Sighs." 11:49 a. m., 2:45, 5:41, 8:36. Tomorrow: Edward Everett Horton in "Nobody's Fool." Also "Dracula's Daughter."

MODERN—"Till We Meet Again," with Herbert Marshall. 9, 11:33 a. m., 4:49, 7:22, 10:05. Also "Florida Special," featuring Jack Oakie and Sally Eilers. 10:22 a. m., 12:55, 3:38, 6:10, 8:54.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Francis Lederer and Ida Lupino in "One Rainy Afternoon." Orpheum: 10:25, Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Don't Gamble With Love," featuring Ann Sothern and Bruce Cabot. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Concert by Collette Lionne, pianist; Emily Johnson, violinist, and Frederic Knutson, tenor. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

GEORGE W. BROWN HALL—Sonata recital by Genevieve Thompson, violinist, and Verona Durick, pianist. 8:15.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Memorial High School, Townsend and Deckard Streets. 8:15.

FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL—Recital by Lena Turner, 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Other Events

HARVARD HISTORY CLUB—Annual banquet. Address by Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president of Union College. Harvard University. 6:30.

ZONTA CLUB—Annual meeting and election of officers. 264 Boylston Street. 6.

WALTHAM WPA DRAMATICS—"The First Year," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts, with orchestral concert. Robert Kelley, conductor. Hovey Memorial, American Legion, Main Street. 8.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"Europe, What Next?" by Prof. Boyd Tucker, with State Concert Orchestra Richard Cosby, conductor. Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.

WPA DRAMATIC EXHIBIT—Work done by the drama project in scenic and costume design. Also one-act play. "Creatures of Impulse," Roxbury dramatists, dance group demonstration. Bates Hall, 316 Huntington Avenue. 7.

Tomorrow

Music

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Boston Concert Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur. 9 a. m.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—Choral group, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Memorial High School, Townsend and Deckard Streets. 11:30.

Other Events

CHELSEA WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "The Circus." Cary School, Walnut and Second Streets. 2:15.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Why the Recruits of '36?" by Thomas Temple Pond. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Fourteenth annual flower show. 12 noon to 10 p. m. Also authentic Italian luncheon, with songs by Marie di Pesa. 12 and 1:30.

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART—Open house. Exhibitions of commercial art, industrial design, painting, modeling, costume design, and interior decorating. 42-44 St. Botolph Street. 9 to 9.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Greek Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Hayward. 11.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game, Boston Red Sox vs. New York Yankees. 3.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Proportional Vote System Forges Ahead

(Continued from Page 9)

ber of votes cast by a number one point higher than the seats to be filled, in this case 10.

Therefore, if 2,000,000 votes were cast, the quota to be obtained by each winning candidate would be 200,001, inasmuch as one is added to the quotient.

In the counting all the first choices are counted. Ordinarily one candidate at least would get more than the necessary 200,001. Therefore all his ballots over 200,001 would be divded according to the second choices among the other candidates. This count probably would give another candidate sufficient votes to elect him to office. Next the man with the lowest count would be declared defeated and his ballots distributed according to third choices. This procedure would be continued, with the lowest candidates being declared defeated at each succeeding count and their ballots distributed, until nine candidates had obtained the quota.

Advantage of System

The arguments for the proportional representation system are many, the most important of which is that various political groups gain representation according to their voting strength. Under the present Boston system of voting, large groups go entirely unrepresented. Under the ward system there is no way of gathering together all the strength of various groups. Rather it is split sadly and in many cases is so divided in the various wards that it becomes an inarticulate minority.

Under the proportional representation system the vote of practically every ballot caster is counted in the final analysis, if not in the first choice accounting, then in succeeding counting. Thus the strength of each group is finally brought to bear and results in the election of candidates who at least stand for something all the voters desire.

Even if the vote results in one party obtaining a majority of the candidates, ordinarily the system provides for a strong minority, which is considered necessary in the correct operation of any Government.

Curbs Muck Raking

Another argument in favor of the proposed system is that under it the usual political muck raking is, for the most part, eliminated. The candidates, rather than "dragging the skeletons" from his opponents' closets attempts to win the favor of his opponents' followers in order that he may obtain some second-choice votes from them.

As a result, as has been proved in Cincinnati and other cities which operate under proportional representation, a better caliber of candidates run for City Council and school committee, thus improving the administration of government. As many proponents of the system in Boston declare, many high-minded men, eager to raise the level of Boston politics, refuse to run for office because of the character of the campaigns.

The proponents of proportional representation have considerable evidence that the system is workable and valuable. It is far from a new instrument, points out Representative Herter, who with Senator Parkman, was the author of the bill before the Legislature today.

Cincinnati's Example

Of course, the most notable example of its operation is provided by Cincinnati, Ohio, which has established an enviable record of economy and efficiency, since the establishment of the city manager form of government, with proportional representation in the City Council.

Other cities which operate under the proportional representation include Hamilton and Toledo, Ohio; Wheeling, W. Va.; Winnipeg, Calgary and St. James in Canada; Dublin and Cork in Ireland; Christchurch, New Zealand; Copenhagen, Stockholm, Oslo, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Geneva and hundreds of others. It is also used for all important elections in the Irish Free State, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Luxemberg and Bulgaria. Many other countries use it in parliamentary elections.

No Constitutional Bar

In many states in this country, wording of the state constitutions hinders adoption of "P. R." However, in Massachusetts there is no such obstacle to surmount.

Preferential voting for election of a Mayor is part of the plan now before the Legislature. Under this system, as in "P. R.," the voter is allowed to indicate first, second, third, fourth and other choices.

The ballots are first counted as to first choices. If any candidate on the first counting has a majority, he is declared elected. However, if no candidate polls a majority of the first choices, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is declared defeated and his ballots distributed among the remaining aspirants as to second choices, and so on until a candidate obtains a majority. Thus a majority candidate is elected to office each time.

Boston seldom has a majority Mayor. The Boston Municipal Research Bureau has compiled a table which shows that in the last three mayoral elections only one resulted in a majority candidate. That was in 1929 when James M. Curley, now Governor, won with a 54 per cent vote. In 1925, however, Malcolm E. Nichols obtained only 35.4 per cent of the total votes cast. In 1933, Frederick W. Mansfield established an even poorer showing. His vote was only 28.3 per cent of the total. Yet he was elected because of the number of candidates in the field. Because of this small percentage, few of the ballots cast in the 1933 election counted in the final analysis.

Of course, "P. R." and "P. V." are not the entire program supported by the forces which hope for better municipal government in Massachusetts and seek to provide for a more effective expression of voter strength.

The real key to the plan, according to these good government enthusiasts, is the city manager plan. This plan is provided in a measure which is scheduled to come before the House on Wednesday. This measure was also filed by Representative Herter. The city manager plan had proved a governmental salvation to Cincinnati, which has risen from a corruptly managed city to one of the best governed municipalities in the United States, Representative Herter said.

Under this plan, the City Council hires a city manager, a business man well versed in economy and efficiency. This manager has complete control of the administrative machinery. He carries out the mandate of the people, expressed through the program outlined by the council. Representative Herter hopes eventually to see this plan established in Boston, but few expect to see this accomplished in the near future. Most hopes are now resting upon the proportional representation legislation.

NO EXTRA CHARGES for our Personal Services in planning your Vacation ✓
Authorized Agents for Air, Bus and Steamship Lines—Hotels and Sightseeing
Dyer Travel Service
246 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 2380
2 minutes from The Mother Church

HOTEL BEVAN LARCHMONT NEW YORK
DIRECTLY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
NOW OPEN — Delightful Week-ends or Permanent Residence—32 minutes from Grand Central. All sports. Reasonable Rates. Write or Phone Larchmont 602.

COLD STORAGE
For Your Furs
Only Trust Your Furs to Experts
Call Kenmore 3870
and our motor will call for your furs.
Complete assortment of capes and scarfs.
Spaulding - Riedel
FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street, Boston
Room 210

Prize-Winning Painting

Courtesy American Academy in Rome

Matthew William Boyhan's Work

One of the paintings which won Mr. Boyhan of Newton Center, Mass., the famed Prix de Rome, one of the most prized awards in the artistic world. The artist, who is only 20 years old, is the youngest winner of the prize since its establishment in 1907. He is particularly interested in mural and fresco work.

Peace Advocates At Durham Session Assail Arms Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 26—"Are we willing to spend $40,000,000,000 for a major war to protect $140,000,000 invested in China?"

This question was put to representatives of 10 surrounding towns at an Emergency Peace Campaign meeting here last night by Dr. William Lonsdale Taylor, executive secretary of the International Labor Organization Committee of New York.

Army and navy appropriations exceed amounts necessary to defend our own soil, charged Dr. Taylor, "Whom are we arming against at such a furious rate?" he asked.

Give for Peace

Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, assistant director of the Institute of International Education of New York, and for 14 years dean of Roberts College, Constantinople, urged the audience to give themselves for peace today just as in 1914-18 millions gave themselves to war.

"Are we going forward into a new era with international organization, or back into another Dark Age?" he demanded, stating the former can come only through co-operation and not through the philosophy of force. Nations must be as willing to submit disputes to a world court, as we are to abide by the decisions of our national Supreme Court, he declared.

Costs Out of Line

He praised the United States Department of State, but pointed out that its annual budet is only $15,000,000, whereas it takes $45,000,000 to build one battleship. The nation's expenditures for constructive and destructive work are out of line, he said.

A four-point program was proposed by Dr. Taylor, a co-worker of former Gov. John G. Winant. It was:

1. Defense only for our own soil and not foreign investments.
2. Reciprocal trade agreements.
3. A universal league of nations.
4. Nationalization of the munitions industry, doing away with private profit in this field.

The meeting was presided over by Miss Agnes Ryan, president of the New Hampshire Peace Union.

WPA Considers Subway Extension

Extension of the subway to an exit on Huntington Avenue beyond Massachusetts Avenue, near the Opera House, or, at less expense, a shorter link with an exit near Mechanics Building, is under consideration by Paul Edwards, Acting WPA Administrator.

Mr. Edwards is working upon a survey which he hopes to have complete by Saturday, by which he can persuade National Administrator Harry L. Hopkins that there are ways of providing re-employment for WPA workers who are being dismissed in the WPA curtailment.

The labor situation here is the reverse of that in the western part of the State where flood repair work and highway jobs have created almost a shortage of WPA workers. Here, 2335 workers were laid off May 15 and an undetermined number will be dropped early next month.

Extension of the subway has had its innings with state and city officials and the trustees of the Boston Elevated. The original proposal, the long extension, calling for an expenditure of $8,000,000, was tabled, and in August, 1934, Mayor Mansfield rejected the modified plan, which, with federal funds, would have cost the city $1,400,000 on an approximate expenditure of $5,000,000.

Mr. Edwards plans also to investigate merits in the suggestion for the construction of a vehicular underpass at Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues, costing approximately $5,000,000.

The State Administrator will consult Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston WPA director, and chairman of the Boston transit department, and then confer with Mayor Mansfield, before reporting to Washington.

Loans for Home Buying Take Jump

Man's elemental urge for his own hearth and home, plus the springtime of the year, plus five years of pillar-to-post existence, have combined to skyrocket home building and home improvement figures to a high not reached since the great building boom eight years ago.

New loans for home buying and home improvement are now running at double the amount reported a year ago, Judge Ralph M. Smith, president of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, announced today.

Co-operative bank loans to home owners during April totaled $3,239,527, this total being 107 per cent more than in April last year.

"Considering the large volume of new loans made and the current influx of applications for loans, it seems safe to say that the long-awaited upward turn in residential real estate already is well started," said Judge Smith. "Barring some unforeseen change in general economic conditions, the present year promises to bring continued improvement.

"The big gain in home financing at the beginning of the 1936 home building season is proof of the great betterment that has taken place in the demand for residential property and also of increased activity in home building and home development, present figures being the highest since the great building boom of eight years ago.

"Since co-operative banks are doing a major share of the home financing in Massachusetts, the record of their new loans furnishes a good index of the total activity in this field."

Henry H. Pierce, state bank commissioner, in an accompanying statement, said he welcomed "this marked advance of Massachusetts home building and purchase." It occurs at the very time, he said, when the co-operative banks have engaged in a campaign to describe their services through newspaper advertising, and when they have started the publication of a monthly magazine—the Massachusetts Home Owner—to be sent to all shareholders and prospective shareholders who request it.

Tightening the Net Around Crime

Public Works Administration

Boston Police Install Two-Way Radio

Aided by funds from the Public Works Administration, the Boston police department is now installing a two-way radio communication system which will permit some 70 police squads and 15 district stations to talk by radio telephone with headquarters. Although Boston's system was the first of its type planned for larger cities, Newark, N. J. has since established a similar one. PWA has installed police radios in Nashville, Tenn., and Shreveport, La. The Boston project will cost around $350,000.

Stock Activities Of Gagen Traced

During the months of July and August, 1935, when the Federal Government alleges the value of East Boston Company stock was being forced up through fake trading by Thomas F. Gagen, a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, an account in which Mr. Gagen was partner made a net profit of only $31.44 on this stock. This was disclosed at the Securities and Exchange Commission hearing over which Special Examiner Robert P. Reeder of Washington is presiding, to decide whether Mr. Gagen should be suspended or expelled from the exchange.

Louis P. Mott, a member of the exchange, was called to the stand by James J. Caffrey, New England head of the SEC. Mr. Mott testified that he had carried a joint account with Mr. Gagen for four years, sharing profits and losses on a 50-50 basis. The witness said that he had provided the money for the transactions and that Mr. Gagen had done the actual trading.

Mr. Caffrey introduced into evidence a record of transactions during June and July which showed several instances in which Mr. Gagen had either sold East Boston Company stock to the joint account or purchased this stock from it.

During the cross-examination, Mr. Mott testified to Francis T. Leahy, counsel for Mr. Gagen, that he had never objected to any transaction made by Mr. Gagen in East Boston Company securities and that their four-year partnership had been wholly profitable. Immediately Mr. Leahy had finished, Mr. Caffrey elicited from Mr. Mott the admission that the $75.47 profit from East Boston Company stock sales in June had been transformed into a $31.44 loss in July.

"That wasn't very profitable, was it?" asked Mr. Caffrey and the witness agreed that it wasn't.

Mr. Caffrey also brought out that Mr. Gagen frequently purchased shares of East Boston Company stock from the joint account, that these were the last trades of the day and that the value of the stock was invariably up one eighth of a point.

* * *

Yesterday, Louis J. Burnham of Boston, told how he had been persuaded to buy several hundred shares of East Boston Company stock on the assumption that it was to rise from one to five points a share. He testified that Louis Jacobs, a customer's man for Thompson and McKinnon, told him that John L. Cronan, a former partner of Mr. Gagen was going to form a pool to raise the value of East Boston Company stock and that it would be a good thing.

Mr. Burnham bought 400 shares.

"It went up to $3 or more," he testified, "and then all of a sudden, collapsed. I thought I'd be smart, and I bought 100 more at $1.50, but that didn't work so well, as it went down to about $1."

The witness said that when he asked Mr. Cronan what had happened, he explained: "Well, we ran into a lot of stock from some big estate we didn't know about, and we decided to discontinue operations until a later date."

Earlier in the day, John C. Brookhouse of Springfield, Ohio, former telephone clerk for Thompson and McKinnon, testified that he was ordered to give all East Boston Company business to Mr. Gagen. Orders for the stock were sent out on slips which, according to Mr. Brookhouse, were returned to him after the sales had been executed. He testified that he had frequently found slips on his desk at night which he had not sent out during the day. He told his employers about this a number of times, but they said that the orders were "all right."

Snow Costs Maine $1,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, May 26—It cost a million dollars to keep the highways of Maine free of snow last winter and there was an additional cost of four millions for general maintenance. The five million dollars paid yearly for keeping the roads open is actually more than the cost of running the whole State not so many years ago.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 **'The Monitor Views the News'**	Top Hatters Orchestra.....	Red Sox-New York game.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:15 Maria Forbes, songs.....	Top Hatters Orchestra.....	Billy Mills's Orchestra.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:30 "The Singing Lady": sketch	Manhattan Guardsmen	Billy Mills's Orchestra.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:45 Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Checker Board": variety....	"Dick Tracy": sketch.....	Recordings and reports.....
6:00 News; Journal; speaker.....	News; Jack Ingersoll.....	Yankee News Service.....	School Committee talk.....
6:15 Captain Tim's Story.....	Terry and Ted: sketch.....	"News of Youth".....	Male quartet; pianists.....
6:30 News; musicale; sports.....	Bright Spot: vocalist.....	Sport reports	Dramatic sketch .....
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.....	Jay Wesley's Sport Review....	"Renfrew of the Mounted"...	Sports reports; soloist.....
7:00 "Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch.....	Rubinoff Orch.; Virginia Rea.	Yankee News Service.....
7:15 Political speaker	**"Human Side of the News"..**	Soloists; popular orchestra...	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30 Lum and Abner; songs.....	After-Dinner Revue: variety..	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	"Carnival": recording .....
7:45 Nature League sketch.....	"Strange As It Seems".....	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Detective drama .....
8:00 Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel	Terry O'Toole, songs; organ..
8:15 serial dramatic sketch....	soloists; Phillips Lord.....	Man": comedy; orchestra...	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra....
8:30 Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	Ken Murray; Phil Regan,	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra.
8:45 Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	tenor; Morgan's Orchestra.	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra.
9:00 Ben Bernie and All the Lads;	**"Vox Pop—The Voice of the**	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe;	"The Hollisters"; sketch.....
9:15 Bill Robinson	**People"; sidewalk interviews**	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists.	**Relay from London**.....
9:30 WBZA Players group, in	**Ed Wynn's "Scrapbook";**	**Fred Waring and His Penn-**	"Jazz Nocturne"; variety.....
9:45 "Joan of Arc".....	**Graham McNamee; soloists.**	**sylvanians; soloists**	News Service .....
10:00 Talk, John F. Fitzgerald....	Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley;	"Radio Parties at Pickfair";	**"Symphonic Strings"; Alfred**
10:15 **NBC String Symphony Orch.**	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	guest soloists; orchestra....	**Wallenstein's Orchestra** ...
10:30 **NBC String Symphony Orch.,**	Barry McKinley, baritone; or.	**Dramatizations of the News..**	Louis Guenette's Orchestra...
10:45 **Frank Black, conductor**...	Talk, Rep. Hartley, N. J.....	Sport commentator	Charioteers; quartet .....
11:00 Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Clyde Trask's Orchestra.....
11:15 and his dance orchestra...	Sport review; recordings.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.....
11:30 Ruby Newman's Orchestra..	Fletcher Henderson's Orch....	LeRoy Smith's Orchestra.....	Griff Williams's Orchestra....
11:45 Ruby Newman's Orchestra..	Jesse Crawford, organist.....	LeRoy Smith's Orchestra.....	Griff Williams's Orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail program.

9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:15 WEEI (WEAF — National), WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Departure of S. S. Queen Mary from Southampton, England.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Relay from S. S. Queen Mary.

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: orchestra and singer.

2:00 WEEI, NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Edison Pioneers": sketch.

3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-New York baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Willie and Eugene Howard; Fifi D'Orsay; orch.

8:30 WAAB, Address, Robert Grant, judge, for Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Lavender and Old Lace"; Fritzi Scheff; organ; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Concert Hour: orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor; Helen Traubell, soprano.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.

9:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Harlan Eugene Read, from S. S. Queen Mary on high seas.

9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Address, Carrie Chapman Catt, in National Women's Suffrage program.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters"; G-men sketch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Ici Paris"; French variety show; soloists; orchestra; master of ceremonies.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Col. Frank M. Knox, publisher.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

STRENGTH

QUINCY MUTUAL, founded in 1851, is one of the oldest and strongest mutual fire insurance companies in the United States. If you are interested in a lower cost for your insurance, learn the facts about this unique company. Get in touch with your local Quincy Mutual agent today.

Officers

JAMES F. YOUNG ..... *President*
HENRY M. FAXON ..... *Treasurer*
HARVEY MACARTHUR ..... *Secretary*
PHILIP T. YOUNG ..... *Asst. Secretary*

Directors

HENRY M. FAXON, JAMES F. YOUNG, CLARENCE BURGIN, DELCEVARE KING, ALVA MORRISON, HENRY H. FAXON, C. RODGERS BURGIN

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy, Massachusetts
AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Bridges for Vice-President Has Pleasing Ring in Kansas

(Continued from Page 9)

leaders to have a New Englander prominently placed on the ticket. There are not many New England Republicans with suitable qualifications available. The ranks, in fact, have been described as scanty.

2. Unconfirmed (by Governor Bridges) but nevertheless fairly certain reports that the vice-presidential nomination has been dangled before him by high party leaders, including National Chairman Fletcher, and by most of the leading presidential aspirants, including Landon, Vandenberg and Knox.

3. Regardless of what information it is possible to obtain for publication, it is probable that, after having evaluated his contacts with those in strategic situations, Governor Bridges—who cherishes no illusions about party politics—is convinced that he can have the nomination if he wants it.

He Wants It—But

Does he want it? Yes, but not unconditionally. Within the next few days he expects to announce his candidacy in New Hampshire for the United States Senate. He says that on the basis of his record as Governor he expects to win the higher office. This, he believes, takes him out of the class of being a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination but does not preclude his acceptance of the nomination if drafted by the party.

He would have plenty of time after the convention to retire from the Senate race.

He says he will accept the nomination only if:

1. The presidential nominee is acceptable.
2. The platform is liberal and progressive enough to suit him.
3. The nominee and the platform and his own designation are not products of the so called "smoke filled room."

So much for Governor Bridges' current position in relation to the Vice-Presidency.

From "Way Down East"

What could he give the party? What sort of a candidate would he make? What is his personal appeal? What does he stand for?

These are questions that his present political potentialities bring up.

For ballyhoo purposes he is almost too good to be true. His is the American saga of the barefoot boy who made good.

He was born in West Pembroke, Maine, nine miles from Eastport and in the very heart of the "Way Down East" country. A lot of people ask about his name, Styles. It is an old family name. His great grandfather, Joshua Bridges married Sara Styles. They named their son, Henry Styles Bridges. He, in turn, gave his name to his son the present Governor, who, keeping up the tradition, has named his 13-year-old boy Styles.

The Bridges family lived on land granted the family by George Washington for services in the Revolution, a point to be mentioned in campaign literature. When the present governor was nine his father passed on and young Styles became nominal head of the family.

His mother, Alina Bridges, a descendant of the old Fisher family of Francestown, New Hampshire, secured a schoolteacher's appointment. School became just an incident in young Styles' life. It filled a gap in the day from 8:30 to 3:30. All the rest of the time he spent milking, watering horses, feeding pigs, finding eggs, and all the other thousand-and-one odd farm chores that fall to heads of families, even if they are only nine.

As it might be viewed today, it was a rather severe sort of life, but Governor Bridges does not so look upon it today. While admitting it probably would sound good if written with tremolo stops pulled out by some G. O. P. press agent, Governor Bridges is inclined to veer the conversation off to more happy aspects of his childhood, his skating, going to parties, and other pleasures enjoyed with his brother, Ronald, and his sister, Doris.

When he completed high school, he was quite willing to settle down and run the farm, but his mother had other ideas. She calmly announced that her three children were going to college, and Styles was going first.

Probably the Turning Point

This, points out Laurie Hillyer, the New Hampshire writer, was probably the turning point in Styles Bridges' life.

He had very little money, but he arrived at Orona Maine, and enrolled in the agricultural school division of the University of Maine. He worked his way through the school by milking cows from 4:30 in the morning until 7:30 and from 4 to 7 in the evenings. His pay was 15 cents an hour, later it was boosted to 20 cents.

"A dollar got to look awfully big to me then," he says, "and it still looks just as big."

He was graduated with the class of 1916. Served for a time on the faculty of the Sanderson Academy at Ashfield, Massachusetts, then went to Durham, N. H., to be a member of the University of New Hampshire's extension faculty.

Popular With Farmers

His knowledge of farmers and farmers' problems—it's hard to forget shivers on a cold winter morning for 15 cents an hour—won him popularity among the tillers of the soil. This was reflected in his election as first executive secretary of the state farm bureau federation.

This position gave him baptism in the fire of politics, for he represented the farmers in various matters before the Legislature. He learned at first hand how bills could be put over or blocked and just what it was that made the legislative wheels go 'round. It interested him.

"I saw that somebody had to take an interest in such things," he says, "and I found a certain personal pleasure in politics. Besides, I found that so long as I did right and strove to gain what was best that I advanced, so I was just drawn into it."

He became business agent for Governor Bass, and was appointed to serve five years on the New Hampshire Public Service Commission by Governor Tobey.

This latter experience gave him a taste of national politics because it threw him up against the power interests. It was during this time that he developed liberal ideas. While public ownership is not acceptable to him, he does believe in strict control of utilities. This is evidenced, he points out, by the comparatively low general rates he was instrumental in securing for electricity in New Hampshire. They are particularly attractive to industries, he says.

When the plan, as tried at Boulder Dam, was mentioned to him, whereby the Federal Government produces power in its own vast plant and sells it to a private distributing company at a rate guaranteeing saving for consumers, Governor Bridges said he could see merit in such a method. He favors old-age pensions, and insists that a person shouldn't necessarily have to be destitute to be eligible for such payments.

Should Not Neglect Thrift

The idea should be, he insists, to encourage thrift and saving so that the Government will merely have to augment incomes to a point where a suitable living is assured.

With less than a decade of political experience behind him, Styles Bridges at 38 announced his gubernatorial candidacy. Despite opposition even from within his own party's ranks because of his youth, liberalism and lack of personal fortune, he triumphed at the polls. He credits this victory largely to his platform which included planks for a new probation system for juvenile delinquents, minimum wage laws, milk control, mother's aid, in fact, some 17 items in all. The platform was held by him to be in the nature of a contract with the people and when he was inaugurated he bent his efforts toward fulfilling those promises.

He was successful in all but one, the legislation dealing with juvenile probation, and he insists that he tried his level best to get that over.

Call Him a Good Governor

Observers who appear to be as unbiased as possible agree that he has been a good Governor. They concur in his estimates of his popularity and hold his election as United States Senator, should he continue in the race, to be entirely possible.

So it is that Styles Bridges goes to the Cleveland convention with contingencies ahead of him that have opened for few men before him while they were still on the lee side of 40. He will head the New Hampshire delegation and will second the nomination of Col. Frank Knox for the Presidency.

He will do this, his friends hasten to point out, probably not so much because of intense zeal in the Chicago publisher's cause, but in recognition of the Colonel's services to New Hampshire during his residence in the State. It also, New Hampshire politicians point out, probably saved the state party a factional fight.

Averted Party Squabble

Colonel Knox wanted to put an instructed delegation in the field. Through Governor Bridges' offer to second the nomination and hold the delegation in line so long as Knox had a reasonable chance a fight over the instructed delegation was avoided.

Other observers see one more strategic advantage in the move. It gives Governor Bridges an opportunity to go before the convention quite early in the session. If he makes a favorable impression, it will stand him in good stead as the ticket is filled out.

But delegates will have to be impressed by what Governor Bridges says rather than how he says it, or how he looks.

For he has ideas. He hopes to see them reflected in a liberalized G. O. P. platform, and he will stress the advantage of selling this platform to American voters as a contract. It is his pet project.

This election he believes will not be between individual candidates so much as it will lie between principles. On this basis, he is convinced, a guaranteed, contractual type of platform will win more votes than will any individual candidate the Republicans might put up.

So, although he believes he enters Cleveland with a marked lead, he will be chary of accepting honors unless the candidate and the platform are right.

EUROPE TOURS 1936 FROM $7.50 A DAY ON LAND
50 tours—Giant liners—good hotels—meals—sightseeing. Reserve early for best space. Request booklet C.S.M.
COLONIAL TRAVEL SERVICE, Inc.
Keith's Theatre Bldg. - Boston, Mass.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
BOSTON
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins JUNE 10

HEMSTITCHING
7c A YARD
DONE WHILE YOU WAIT
PLEATING
One Day Service
Buttons and Buckles Covered to Order. We Supply Silks
Mail Orders Filled
ELITE Hemstitching & Pleating Co.
59 Temple Place 10th Floor
BOSTON

Legislative Hurdles Aplenty In Way of an Early Prorogue; Major Bills Still Lie Ahead

Prorogation of the Massachusetts Legislature before the opening of the Democratic pre-primary convention on June 4 at Springfield appeared to be more a fervent hope than an obtainable reality today, as legislators viewed the important matters to be decided before the House and Senate doors are shut for 1936.

New sources of revenue to balance the budget and Governor Curley's proposal for retirement of judges at 70 years of age appeared as major obstacles to early adjournment. And as legislators considered them, a majority murmured "we will be here until July 1." Only a few said, "we can get out by June 3," but even they added a few "ifs," not a few of which evolved about the Governor.

Biennial Sessions

Much may depend upon how long it takes the Legislature to act upon the initiative petition for a referendum on whether the Legislature should operate under a biennial session system, instead of the present annual session plan. This proposal comes before a joint session of the Legislature tomorrow.

Last year this petition consumed several legislative days, as a minority of approximately 80 members favoring biennials held the majority at bay.

Only one fourth of the total votes at the joint convention is needed to send the petition on to the 1937-38 session, which must give it another one-fourth favoring vote before the petition goes on a referendum.

Majority Against

The majority is strongly against biennial sessions and against even allowing the public to vote on the matter, most of them fearing a favoring public vote. Therefore, the majority, sensing defeat, may endeavor to prolong matters, hoping to win over to their side sufficient votes to kill the measure. However, the proposal must be settled one way or the other before prorogation.

Furthermore, there are numerous other legislative amendments to the Constitution which may be dragged out by an interested member and placed before a joint legislative session. If this occurs further delay will result. A long fight also may ensue when the initiative petition for repeal of legalized betting on horse and dog races comes out of committee.

New Taxation

But the greatest time may be consumed by the proposals for new taxation to meet the expenditures under the Curley budget. Governor Curley appears to be ready to insist on new taxation to prevent the budget balancing state tax from soaring to the threatened $13,000,000 to $15,000,000 mark.

Although several of the planks in the Governor's taxation program have already been smashed by the Legislature, the Governor is expected to repair the damage by sending special messages to the General Court. These messages may revive the already killed proposals for increased fees for motor trucks and for taxation of vending machines. A tax on alcohol is also part of the Governor's program. The Governor may wage an unyielding battle for these measures which will consume considerable time. He appears inclined to let the cigarette tax proposal remain dead.

Income Tax

In addition, the House ways and means committee is reported prepared to favor a measure cutting the income tax exemptions for single persons from $2000 to $1400 and for married persons from $2500 to $1900. This would provide $3,500,000 in additional revenue. But to put it over in election year is a difficult and perhaps impossible task. At least it will take some legislative time.

And one must not forget the Governor's proposed bond issue. The chief executive has indicated he will wage a strong battle for this $9,196,000 proposal for new state buildings. Inasmuch as he must obtain a two thirds vote in favor of the proposal he probably will run against insurmountable obstacles.

Judiciary Bills

Bills regarding the judiciary also remain to plague legislators who have their eyes upon early prorogation. Besides, the Governor's retirement proposal, there are another half dozen judiciary matters which may prove time consumers. One provides that district court judges be prohibited from civil practice in their own courts. Another would increase the number of Superior Court judges, while a third would establish a system of circuit district courts.

On the matter of judicial retirement, the Governor may again prove unyielding if defeated once and resubmit the proposal to the Legislature in a special message. A few such special messages would keep the Legislature in session until well along in the summer.

Sixty Hearings

Those who insist that the Legislature will be in session at least until July 1 point out that the House Ways and Means Committee has at least 60 measures to be accorded public hearings before the end of the season. Yesterday's entire time was consumed by the tax limit proposals. These same proposals may result in lengthy debate when they reach the floor of the House and Senate.

Nor has the proposed change in the machinery tax law been decided as yet. Under the proposal the machinery tax, now based upon local tax rates, would be abolished and a $5 a $1000 flat rate be established in its place. Should this be adopted new taxation would be necessary to balance the $4,000,000 loss in revenue to the cities and towns, unless the legislators were willing to deprive their home districts of this revenue entirely.

Public Works Inquiry

Furthermore, there is still the possibility that the House Rules Committee will recommend a legislative investigation of the State Public Works Department, on which the committee is hearing arguments today. Should such a report be filed, the ensuing debate will be long and bitter in the House.

And before the legislative doors are closed for the year, the supplementary budget must be adopted. The Republicans who fought so strenuously against the regular budget may stage another drive for economy, and thus push prorogation farther back. The supplementary budget probably will hover around $1,000,000.

As the drive started for early prorogation, the Senate is holding morning sessions five days a week. The House is still meeting in the afternoon, but if there is a chance for a June 3 prorogation, undoubtedly the House, to, will adopt the morning session order this week.

Industry Displays True Art in Worcester Exhibit

"Challenge of Mass Production" shown at museum reveals how commercial art may be adapted for articles in everyday use.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 26—Always a ready sponsor of progressive ideas in art, Francis Henry Taylor, director of the Worcester Art Museum, has just set aside three galleries of the museum for a novel exhibition illustrating his contention that industry and art are compatible.

Labeled "Art of the Machine Age: the Challenge of Mass Production," the current exhibition, which will extend through Oct. 18, consists of Worcester County machine products, chosen and arranged by Walter Baermann, architect and designer of Holyoke.

Striking Examples

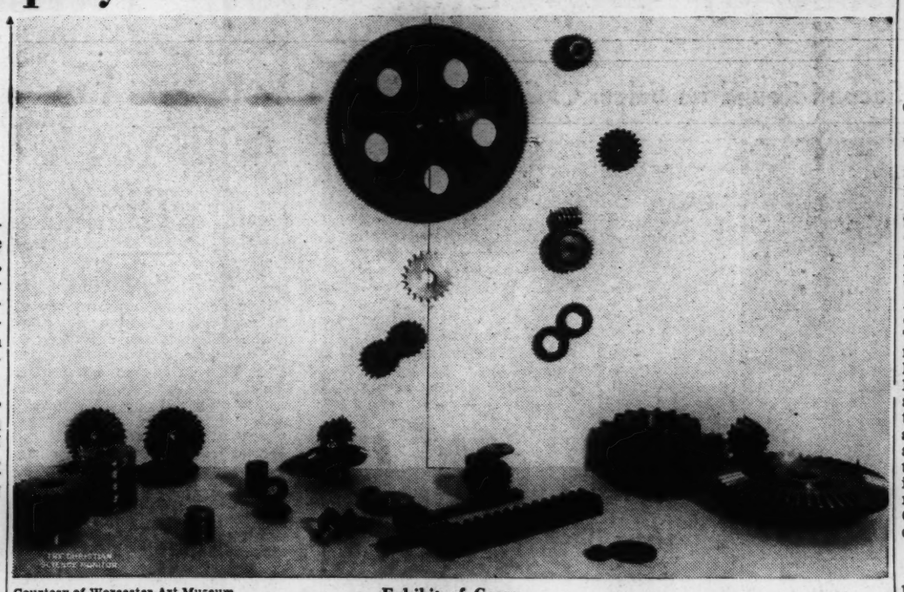
Applying the fundamentals of fine art, according to one of the growing ideas of commercial design, to objects produced by the thousand and sold at moderate consumer rates, the Massachusetts firms represented have offered striking examples including coils of leather belting, maplewood furniture, spun wire, metal stampings, wire fencing, optical instruments, grinding wheels, tool-sharpening machines, circular saws, and even bicycles. A circular photograph of a flower motif used to demonstrate the forms produced by machine, in their relationship to forms found in the organic world, indicates the aim of the display.

Mr. Baermann has designed, for illustration purposes, an installation of interlocking planes and curves which make tables, shelves and cases, as well as objects exhibited, integral parts of a unified whole. White predominates, but black, gray, Venetian red, lemon yellow and ultramarine are employed to emphasize the particular qualities of the products shown.

Industrial Designer

This artist, engaged during the last three years as a designer with many of the foremost industrial concerns, was graduated with honors in architecture and philosophy from the University of Munich, and from the Technische Hochschule in his native Germany. As a student of Theodore Fischer he became an authority on city planning and industrial housing in that interesting period of postwar architecture in Europe. Induced by the late Josef Urban to come to the United States in 1928, he has worked at different times with Norman Bel-Geddes, Henry Dreyfuss and Buckminster Fuller. He was associated with the firm of Howe & Lescaze in the construction of that outstanding monument of modern American architecture, the Philadelphia Savings Fund Building.

Looms, railroad coaches and automobiles furnish some of the larger examples of design in the exhibition. The inclusion of tools and machine parts along with finished products, as Mr. Baermann sees it, "makes it possible to differentiate between the deliberate effects of conscious design and the accidental shapes and rhythms imposed by the functional requirements of mechanical engineering. Quiescent power is strongly expressed in sheet metal in contrast to the animated resiliency of the same metal in a spring coil. Inner truth and texture of material are manifest in the precision and fine workmanship of gears, saws, knives and other machine parts whose sole reason for existence is their innate ability to perform a function. . . . The essence of good design lies in the degree to which the specific function and appearance of an object may be fitted into the pattern of our daily life."



Courtesy of Worcester Art Museum

Exhibit of Gears
Shown in Industrial Art Display at Worcester Art Museum

Silk and Rayon Workers Ready To Join Wool Industry Walkout

(Continued from Page 9)

creased by one half, the hours have increased 50 per cent, and the machine load doubled.

He also reported that he had information that several mills working part time intended to close entirely to reopen in a short time under a wage reduction.

Less than a year ago, Mr. Gingras said, all of the silk mills in New England, especially the Blackstone Valley, were on a four-loom basis. After several conferences between civic leaders, heads of the United Textile Workers of America, and manufacturers, it was decided to lift the four-loom limit agreement. Leaders of the U. T. W. of A. warned at that time that any change from the four-loom basis would result in a flooded market and more deplorable conditions than they were attempting to relieve. However, within a few months the average was raised to six looms. One plant, Mr. Gingras charged, has gone up to eight looms.

Plants Closed

It was reported at the New England office of the U. T. W. of A. here that three silk plants in Putnam, Conn., which were strongly unionized had been closed and that these same concerns intended to come to Central Falls and begin operations with non-union workers. One of the mills closed was a branch of a Central Falls plant. The Connecticut wages were 10 per cent hgher and the hours almost 30 per cent less than that of the non-union workers before the alleged policy of work in Central Falls.

Organizers who contacted silk workers before the alleged policy of "closing plants to re-open under new conditions" say that these "people are afraid and seem contented to take almost any conditions. They have worked so little that they fear if they do anything to offend their employers that they will starve or loose their homes They know that they cannot go on the WPA or other federal rolls and must content themselves to the little they can obtain from the local relief agencies if they are out of a job. This makes them hesitate in joining a union. There are many who say that they might as well be on relief rolls as working under the conditions they are now employed."

Confident of Success

Leaders of the United Textile Workers of America are confident that their special effort in the Blackstone Valley will meet with success. They point out that in 1933 the silk and rayon workers were 100 per cent organized and as a result of this organization they received the highest wages and best conditions of any similar workers in the country. It was the gains made in the strike of 1933 that lifted wages in other silk centers of the country.

Their confidence is said to be due largely to the fact that the Communist influences that become identified with the unions and resulted in a disastrous strike of 1934 have been driven from the Blackstone Valley. Such Communist leaders as Ann Burlak were said to have been responsible for not only closing several of the large mills but also with causing the rank and file of the union members, who were mostly natives of other lands, to give organizations of all kinds a wide berth.

Wouldn't you rather STORE Your RUGS at PAINE'S
It costs no more
81 Arlington Street, Boston

In and About Boston Stores

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just because we're about to be neither a bride nor a sweet girl graduate doesn't mean that we can't enjoy looking at all the attractive things . . . obviously suggestions for the bride or graduate . . . that are being shown in every shop at just this time of the year. Our only complaint is that this merchandise seems to get more attractive each year, and that, rather than merely to murmur sweet "thank you's" to generous adoring relatives, we now are inclined to say "charge and send" in order to acquire these pretty-pretties.

* * *

A New Bracelet

However, there's still enough of the graduate left in us to get excited over the new Americana bracelets . . . the makings of which are exclusive with Slattery's. They'd make excellent gifts, and no girl ever had too many gew-gaws in the way of costume jewelry. The basic "gold" bracelets, of which you have your choice of two . . . one a wide open link affair; the other closely woven . . . are but a dollar. And then the fun begins! From box after box of charms you select the "hangings" for each link. Now naturally it isn't necessary for you to fill up the entire bracelet (although we're sure the girl wouldn't feel badly about it!), and you may buy these charms for as little as 59 cents or as much as $5.95. The latter price is for a "choo-choo" train that does everything but "choo." The wheels go 'round, and, as is the case with every other Americana charm, there's not a detail that's been omitted. Or perhaps you'd prefer a hammer, a book that's been made out of California goldstone, a drum, a sugar scoop, a trowel, a screwdriver, or even an old-fashioned lantern with a red globe!

* * *

Combination Compact

A "hanky" and compact ensemble means that the embroidery on the handkerchief matches or harmonizes with the painting on the compact cover, and that the "hanky" is made with a little pocket in one corner, into which the compact fits. These ensembles, complete, are but a dollar. Just see if you don't think they look like a lot more . . . in Murray's Towne Shop window, at 21 Temple Place. Another item for a dollar is a painted metal top that's been made to fit right over the cardboard boxes of Kleenex, which you know aren't exactly decorative "as is." Slits have been cut in the middle of the metal tops, so the cleansing tissue comes right up through, and may be had in various colors, with as many decorative patterns.

* * *

Dress and Coat

A really special buy is a dress and a coat we saw at Filene's for $10.95. This price includes both of them . . . not just one. The dress is one of the white sport dresses for which one finds innumerable uses during the summer . . . made with a high neckline, a little-boy collar, and brief sleeves that barely cover the shoulders. Tiny colored buttons peep through the dozen buttonholes that go down as far as the belt (and the buttons are made just like men's collar buttons!) and the skirt is made with a few pleats, so there's ample walking width. But it's really the coat that makes the ensemble. Made from material that looks like fuzzy, woolly corduroy (but isn't) it's corded in herring-bone fashion. Three-quarter length, and plenty of fullness in the back, consequently it has an abundance of the "swing" so much in evidence now. The sleeves are decidedly quaint . . . being almost leg-o'-mutton style with their fullness and peculiar cut. But they stop just below the elbow, and turn back with a little cuff. The coats come in flame, turquoise blue, burnt orange and yellow . . . and each shade is prettier than the other! Incidentally the coat would look well with a white organdie or chiffon evening gown . . . so it should prove to be a double-duty outfit.

* * *

Unrunable Stockings

And now for the stockings that won't run . . . because they can't! They aren't mesh . . . nor are they of the regular weave. In fact, there's something a bit tricky and fancy about weave, which is discernible only upon close examination. Otherwise they appear to be just like any other stocking . . . only perhaps even more sheer in appearance. Look for the T A G label on each pair . . . which means tested, approved, and guaranteed . . . $1.35 at Crawford Hollidge's.

J. T.

Lewiston Trolley Cars Halted by Pay Strike

LEWISTON, Maine, May 26 (AP)—Service on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Street Railway was suspended today after operatives refused to take out cars pending action on a demand for increased wages. They sought an increase of 5 cents an hour or submission of wage differences to arbitration.

The company operates, in addition to local lines in Lewiston and Auburn, trunk lines to Bath and Mechanic Falls, all in Maine.

Worcester
THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE
WORCESTER IVORY SALT

Pacifist Pastor Refuses To Preach at Memorial

NORTHBORO, Mass., May 26 (AP)—The Rev. James S. Clark, pastor of the Congregational Church and a minister for 32 years, revealed yesterday his resignation as pastor was due to his views on war. He said he was an "extreme pacifist" and that he refused to preach at the annual memorial Sunday program as he believed such action "glorified war."

Memorial Sunday services are sponsored annually by veteran organizations. Under custom it was his church turn Sunday, but the service was transferred to the Unitarian church. Two years ago the Rev. Mr. Clark conducted the memorial services. He said his conversion to pacifism was recent.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Saint Joan"

"SAINT JOAN" is one of Shaw's better plays, and it provides Katharine Cornell with one of her best parts. Indeed, her production of the piece at the Boston Opera House, opening last night, is one of the important events of a good season.

Unseen in Boston for 12 years, "Saint Joan" has lost none of its impressiveness meantime. Its satirical thrusts at war, at nationalism, at ecclesiastical and political pretensions, are still effective. The witty sallies at the English people are pat as well as characteristic. And here, more than in most of his plays, Shaw allows his fundamental seriousness to show through.

Everything has been done to make the production satisfying. The settings and costumes by Jo Mielziner are eloquent in line and color. Pace and accent are accurate, and climaxes are built in a subtle crescendo.

The casting is superior. Miss Cornell has got into the heart of the character of Joan as it is conceived by Shaw. Bearing, movement and bodily expression as well as facial play and variation of vocal timbre contribute to a full embodiment. Only once or twice does the actress fall into one of those peculiarly Cornellian intonations which break illusion.

Maurice Evans draws a brilliant portrait of the Dauphin, revealing not only his fatuity but also the underlying sense of this character which the author has made so modern. Arthur Byron, who seemed to be suffering under some handicap, nevertheless gave the Inquisitor dignity and, in his "big" moments, intellectual fire and human emotion. Eduardo Cianelli struck the right sinister note with his Bishop of Beauvais, and John Cromwell was a sympathetic Brother Martin. John Emery was faithful to the Brian Aherne style as Warwick, and George Coulouris showed understanding of de Stogumber.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

BOSTON Theater Guild subscribers are to have their sixth play after all. "Parnell" has been selected, and the opening has been set for next Monday evening at the Shubert. Dennis King and Edith Barrett will take the principal parts.

One more opening may take place before the season closes. There is a possibility that Clifford Odets's "Awake and Sing" may be presented by the Group Theater. Neither date nor house has been decided on.

Eastern Star Head Guest at Reception

Attended by nearly 2000 Order of Eastern Star notables, a reception was tendered Saturday evening to the recently elected Worthy Matron of the state Grand Chapter, Mrs. Frances E. Douglass, in the Chelsea Armory.

Ruth Chapter, Mrs. Douglass's home chapter, held the reception. Many of the Grand Chapter officers, including grand deputies and their marshals, were present.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Harding	May 27	Plymouth	June 4	May 26, 8:00 pm	May 27, 7:30 pm
Bremen	May 29	Southampton	June 4	May 29, 1:00 pm	May 29, 7:00 pm
Britannic	May 30	Southampton	June 7	May 29, 8:00 pm	May 30, 6:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco	June 3	May 29, 4:00 pm	May 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

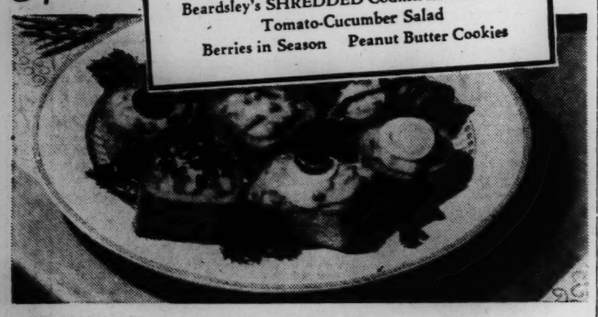
Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	June 5	June 1, 4:00 pm	June 1, 7:30 pm

"Sweeten it with Domino" Refined in U.S.A.

Demand Domino Package Sugars—clean-pure cane—refined at home

SPEED!
IT TAKES ONLY 9 MINUTES TO PREPARE

FOR DINNER TONIGHT AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

a Spring Luncheon Menu
Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish in Croustades
Tomato-Cucumber Salad
Berries in Season Peanut Butter Cookies


Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish in Croustades
1 pkg. Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish
2 tbsp. flour
2 tbsp. butter
2 cups milk
2 eggs
¼ tsp. pepper
6 to 8 slices of bread with centers hollowed out
3 tomatoes, sliced
Grated American Cheese
Bacon Strips

Place SHREDDED Codfish in a fine sieve. Pour 2 cups cold water over it and press dry.
Melt the butter. Add flour and then the milk. Cook, stirring until thick. Add the SHREDDED Codfish and the beaten eggs. Arrange the hot buttered croustades on a baking sheet. Fill each with the SHREDDED Codfish mixture. Place a slice of tomato, hard boiled egg, or strip of bacon on each croustade, and sprinkle with the grated cheese. Place under a hot broiler for 5 minutes, or until bacon is crisp. Serve at once. (Serves 6.) This may also be placed on slices of toast.

Many light but nourishing dishes can be made with BEARDSLEY'S Trade SHREDDED Codfish Mark
In its fluffy form it is easier to prepare, tastier to eat.
For free recipe folder write to J. W. Beardsley's Sons, Newark, N. J., or Bastport, Me.
BEARDSLEY'S Trade SHREDDED CODFISH Mark

Memorial Day SALE

FIRST NATIONAL STORES
This is one of the finest lists of values in ready to eat foods we have ever offered. Why not plan a picnic over the holiday. Stock up now. Buy prepared food this week. You'll save considerably at these low prices.

MAYONNAISE
Finast Brand—Purest Ingredients
8 OZ JAR 13c PINT JAR 23c QUART JAR 39c

*CRABMEAT CHATKA 2 No ½ TINS 39c
*LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF 2 12 oz TINS 35c
*SHOULDERS SMOKED—LEAN MILD SUGAR CURED LB 19c
*TONIC MILLBROOK DRY OR GOLDEN GINGER ALE - CLUB SODA OR LIME RICKEY AND ALL RADIO FLAVORS - PRICE FOR CONTENTS 3 28 oz BOTS 25c
BANQUET SWEET MIXED PICKLES QUART JAR 29c
MILD CHEESE WHOLE MILK VARIETY LB 19c
KING OSCAR SARDINES IN PURE OLIVE OIL 2 No ¼ TINS 23c
NORWEGIAN SARDINES STANDARD IN OLIVE OIL 3 No ¼ TINS 19c
RED SALMON FANCY ALASKA TALL TIN 23c
SODA CRACKERS FRESH CRISP 2 LB PKG 17c
RED WING GRAPE JUICE QT BOT 23c 2 PINT BOTS 25c
ELMWOOD CHICKEN BONELESS 3½ oz GLASS 33c 5½ oz GLASS 45c
B & M BAKED BEANS 2 LGE TINS 29c
DERBY SPREADS DEVILED HAM - DEVILED TONGUE SANDWICH DELIGHT 3 3 oz TINS 25c
MOXIE COOLING - REFRESHING - PRICE FOR CONTENTS 2 LGE BOTS 25c
RAISIN POUND CAKE EACH 25c

Penn-Rad Motor Oil 5 QT TIN 99c
Grape-Nuts Flakes 2 Pkgs. 21c
Post Bran Flakes 2 Pkgs. 21c
Pillsbury's Bran Pkg 17c
Spry Pure Vegetable Shortening Lb Tin 22c
Clicquot Club GINGER ALE 16 oz BOT 10c Price for Contents Only
Oakite CLEANS A MILLION THINGS 2 11 oz PKGS 19c
Marshmallow Puffs Lb 19c
English Style Cookies Lb Pkg 35c
Mankind DOG FOOD U. S. Gov't. Inspected 2 1 LB TINS 19c Passed by Dept. of Agriculture

Canned Fruits
RICHMOND - SLICED OR HALVES
PEACHES 2 LGE TINS 25c
Finast Peaches 2 Lge Tins 27c
Finast Pears Lge Tin 19c
Finast Pineapple Lge Tin 19c

For the Picnic
BELLVIEW PAPER - EXCELLENT QUALITY
NAPKINS PKG of 60 5c
Wax Paper Cut-Rite 40 Ft Roll 5c
Peanut Cookies 2 Lbs 23c
Doughnuts Plain or Sugared 2 Doz 29c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
CALIFORNIA ORANGES LARGE SIZE DOZ 39c
STRAWBERRIES AROMAS QT BASKET 25c
APPLES NATIVE BALDWIN 4 LBS 19c
SPINACH 3 LBS 15c
ONIONS TEXAS BERMUDA 6 LBS 17c
NEW CABBAGE 3 LBS 10c
TOMATOES RED RIPE 2 LBS 23c
PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Divots Flying in Quest of Bay State Golf Titles—Pitchers Handcuff Batters

Mrs. Baker Is Second-Round Victor, 1 Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PEABODY, Mass., May 26—Battling right down to the final hole, Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley, former winner of the women's state golf championship five times, advanced to the third round of the tournament on the Salem Country Club course this afternoon to eliminate Mrs. Henri Prunaret of Charles River, 1 up. The former champion sank a 10-foot putt on the 18th to take the match. Mrs. Prunaret trailed most of the way, but staged a thrilling finish.

Rosamond Vahey of Vesper, defending champion, proved to be in grand form here this morning reaching the turn in 38 with two birdies and winding up her match, 7 and 6, to eliminate Mrs. D. M. Belcher of Winchester. Miss Vahey dropped a 10-foot putt for a birdie at the short 140-yard hole and scored a birdie 4 on the 468-yard fifth.

Harriot Curtis succumbed to the steady play of Mrs. Brad Whittemore of Brae Burn in the second round, 5 and 4. Miss Curtis was playing her fifth time this season. Priscilla Dennett of The Country Club eliminated her club mate, Edith Stevens 4 and 3, and Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr. of T. C. C. advanced to the third round at the expense of Mrs. H. E. Ferris of Brae Burn, 4 and 3.

Only one result in the first round yesterday even approached an upset. Harriot Curtis halted Ruth Batchelder in a close battle, 1 up. Miss Curtis is a former champion and Miss Batchelder was a strong contender. Miss Curtis had played only three rounds of golf this season, having been on an extended world tour. The scores:

Massachusetts State Women's Golf
First Round

Priscilla Dennett, The Country Club, defeated Mrs. H. B. Kinsman, Woodland, 3 and 1.

Edith Stevens, The Country Club, defeated Mrs. E. C. Stone, Lexington, 1 up.

Rene Henderson, Weston, defeated Mrs. G. P. Buell, Concord, 1 up.

Mrs. F. H. Tarr Jr., Rockport, defeated Mrs. Eli Brilliant, Pine Brook Valley, 2 up.

Mrs. Henri Prunaret, Charles River, defeated Mrs. R. K. Byers, Hoosic Whisick, 5 and 3.

Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Oakley, defeated Virginia Bascom, Worcester, 4 and 2.

Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., The Country Club, defeated Mrs. W. C. McDermott, Wollaston, 6 and 5.

Mrs. F. A. Stanwood, Wellesley, defeated Mrs. T. W. Hodges, Tedesco, 4 and 2.

Mrs. Russell Swett, Longmeadow, defeated Laura Robbins, Weston, 6 and 5.

Harriot Curtis, Essex, defeated Ruth Batchelder, The Country Club, 1 up.

Mrs. Brad Whittemore, Brae Burn, defeated Evelyn Winslow, The Country Club, 6 and 5.

Mrs. H. E. Ferris, Brae Burn, defeated Mrs. Julian Leonard, The Country Club, 19 holes.

Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn, defeated Margaret Curtis, Essex, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Ian Drysdale, Salem, defeated Joanna Palfrey, The Country Club, 6 and 4.

Rosamond Vahey, Vesper, defeated Mrs. George Wrenn 2d, Dedham, 3 and 2.

Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester, defeated Mrs. R. Gardiner, Dedham, 2 and 1

Second Round—Today

Priscilla Dennett, The Country Club, defeated Edith Stevens, The Country Club, 4 and 3.

Mrs. F. H. Tarr Jr., Rockport, defeated Rene Henderson, Weston, 3 and 1.

Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., The Country Club, defeated Mrs. H. E. Ferris, Brae Burn, 4 and 3

Rosamond Vahey, Vesper, defeated Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester, 7 and 6.

Mrs. Brad Whittemore, Brae Burn, defeated Harriot Curtis, Essex, 5 and 4.

Mrs. Russell Swett, Long Meadow, defeated Mrs. F. A. Stanwood, Wellesley, 3 and 2.

Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Oakley, defeated Mrs. Henri Prunaret of Charles River, 1 up.

Mrs. Ian Drysdale, Salem C. C., defeated Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn, 2 and 1.

Clashed in Second Round on Salem C. C. Links

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr. of Oakley (Left) and Mrs. H. F. Prunaret of Charles River

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist won French hard courts doubles tennis title; Babe Ruth fanned three times by Si Johnson of Reds before 24,361 fans.

Three Years Ago

United States clinched North American zone Davis Cup series with Argentina, 3—0, by winning doubles match.

Five Years Ago

Babe Ruth hit seventh homer as Yankees ended Athletics' winning streak at 17 games; Gomez pitched 6—2 victory.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Fred Ostermueller, Red Sox—Pitched four hitter against Senators to win, 6-0.

Jim Collins, Cards—His pinch single in the ninth with the bases loaded gave the Cards a 2-to-1 victory over the Cubs.

Sam Leslie, Giants—He hit a homer in the fourth to give New Yorkers a 1-to-0 victory over the Phils.

Johnny Lanning, Bees—This rookie held Dodgers to seven hits, shut them out, 8-0, and hit a homer.

Red Lucas, Pirates—Held the Reds to four hits and beat his old teammates, 9-2.

Wally Moses, A's—Led team with three hits, one a homer, to beat Yankees, 10-7.

Paulsen Fails To Equal Score Made Yesterday

FITCHBURG, May 26 (AP)—Guy Paulsen of Longmeadow lost much of his advantage in the Massachusetts open golf tournament at Oak Hill today when he carded a 76 on his second round, which boosted his 36-hole total to 147.

The Springfield professional was tied with Gene Sarazen, the defending champion, when he started his second tour of this 6362-yards course. Despite his dropping five strokes to par, he was still leading the field by a stroke after the earliest starters made their reports. Eddie Lowery, the Charles River amateur star, carded a neat 73 after encountering trouble on three holes, and this performance, which was two over par, gave him a 36-hole total of 148. John Shimkonis, Andover professional, added a 76 to his opening 73 for a 36-hole total of 149.

Alec Briggs, the home club professional, used up 79 strokes, five more than he needed yesterday, when he finished in a six-way tie for sixth place.

36-Hole Scores Today

Alec Briggs, Oak Hill	74	79	153
*Allan Ellis, The Country Club	76	80	156
*M. F. Heath Jr., Brae Burn	83	76	159
John Thoren, Woburn	79	77	156
*John Nies, United Shoe	81	76	157
Alec Ellis, Tedesco	74	77	151
*Eddie Lowery, Charles River	75	73	148
Tom Mahan, United Shoe	78	78	156
*R. W. Knowles, The Country Club	80	79	159
John Igoe, Weld	76	78	154
*Warren Tibbetts, Manchester, N. H.	90	81	171
*Milan Heath, Brae Burn	77	82	159
Guy Paulsen, Longmeadow	71	76	147
John Shimkonis, Andover	73	76	149
Jimmy Dolan, Hill Crest	80	81	161
*Art Peterson, Oak Hill	77	76	153
*Joe Lynch, Blue Hill	77	80	157
*M. B. Reach Jr., Longmeadow	76	78	154
Jack Reidy, Webster-Dudley	77	78	155
Arthur Wedgeworth, Merrimack Valley	82	81	163

*—Amateur

College Tennis Results

C. C. N. Y. 8, Brooklyn 1.
Hamline 6, St. Thomas 3.
Moravian 6, Newark S. N. 3.

Sporting Around The Hub

Hurlers Check Batters

THE weak and faulty pitching that has been prominent in the 1936 major-league baseball races took a decided turn for the better yesterday. Most of the time batters have displayed a terrific brand of slugging, and persons have wondered if the hurlers ever would command the situation; but throughout the American and National Leagues yesterday the pitchers were far more effective than the batsmen they were called upon to face.

Fred Ostermueller

From a local standpoint, the important performances were those of Fritz Ostermueller and Johnny Lanning. "Ostey" blanked the Senators, 6 to 0, at Fenway, yielding only four hits. It was easily his best performance of the season. At Brooklyn, young Lanning stopped the Dodgers with seven hits and won his game by 8 to 0. It was his second successive victory in as many starts.

Other leading mound exhibitions were given by Lee Ross, Athletics' rookie who beat the Yankees; the veteran Red Lucas of the Pirates; Al Smith of the Giants and his opponent, Joe Bowman of the Phillies; and Paul Dean and his rival, Big Bill Lee of the Cubs.

Here and There

Following the Springfield game, Tufts' varsity lacrosse team elected Line Redshaw as captain for next season . . . Has played goal for past three years . . . Home in East Lynn . . . He also played football for last three seasons . . . Member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity . . . Boston University has officially concluded the greatest baseball season since the game was organized at B. U. in 1920 . . . Under Merrill Collard, who coached the varsity for the first time this season, the Terriers won 7, lost 6 . . . High lights of season: Victories over Boston College (first since 1927), Tufts and R. I. State . . . Batting played large part in the seven victories; club average .300.

Women's Olympic Trials At Providence, July 4

Entry blanks for the women's final Olympic tryouts and the national senior track and field championships are off the press and the drive to muster together a strong group to represent this country at the Berlin meet is under way . . . The double meet will be held at Brown University Field, Providence, July 4 . . . Entries for the meet close June 27 with Miss Dee Boeckmann, care Jack Farrington, 138 Oakdale Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I. . . Harvard, favored to win the IC4A championship, will probably send a team of 16 athletes to Philadelphia . . . The Harvard-New Hampshire baseball game scheduled today was canceled out of respected of the late Edward Morgan Lewis, president of the University of New Hampshire. . . . The game may be played later in the week.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	25	12	.676
Boston	24	14	.632
Detroit	20	16	.556
Cleveland	19	16	.543
Chicago	17	15	.531
Washington	19	19	.500
Philadelphia	11	23	.324
St. Louis	8	28	.222

Results May 25

Boston 6, Washington 0.
Philadelphia 10, New York 7.
Only games scheduled

College Baseball Results

Colby 12, Bowdoin 7.
Holy Cross 2, Colgate 0.
Providence 8, Brown 6.
St. Olaf 7, Gustavus Adolphus 5.
Villanova 2, L. I. U. 1.

Veterans Vie With Youths On Diamond

By Edwin Rumill

They say youth must be served, but have you noticed how well a few of the real veterans are doing in major league circles these days? Right here in Boston, on the Red Sox and Bees, we have several players who might be called "old-timers" who are doing very well despite the fact it has been whispered that they are approaching the sunsets of their careers.

Few are the persons who do not know of Bob "Lefty" Grove and what a sensational pitching comeback he has staged in a Red Sox uniform. Grove not only is the leading hurler in the American League as this is written, but he also threatens to surpass his brilliant 1931 record with the Philadelphia Athletics when he won 31 ball games and lost only four.

Ferrell Valuable

On the receiving end of all of Grove's 1936 victories has been Rick Ferrell, who is leading the Red Sox at bat. Although slim Rick will not pass his thirtieth milestone until Oct. 12 of this year, he is one of baseball's veteran catchers. The elder Ferrell is one of the most valuable players in the American League. Rick at present is on the sidelines with a minor mishap, and the Sox will feel his loss as they face the powerful Yankees in a three-game series which starts today at Fenway Park.

Oscar Melillo at second base and Heinie Manush in left field are two other veterans who are helping to keep the Red Sox in the thick of the pennant race.

Ray Benge and Danny MacFayden are pitching fine ball for the Bees and both Ray and Daniel were big question marks when they reported to Manager Bill McKechnie at St. Petersburg this spring. The former has won four games and the latter five. Ben Cantwell, another hurler who has kicked up diamond dust for a number of years, has a record of two won and one lost after a belated start.

Billy Urbanski and Wally Berger aren't exactly old timers, but they are well seasoned in major league wars.

Going outside of Boston, it is easy to find many more veterans who are making the headlines almost daily. Bill Terry is leading the National League in batting. Kiki Cuyler is still a menace to opposing pitchers. So are Ethan Allen of the Cubs, Sam Leslie of the Giants, Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs, Charlie Gehringer, Goose Goslin and Mickey Cochrane of the Tigers, Lou Gehrig and Tony Lazzeri of the Yankees and a host of others.

Lazzeri Still Great

Speaking of Lazzeri, there is a star who is shining brilliantly just when it looked as if his glorious career was nearing the end. Other stars are acclaimed as the keymen of the Yankee machine, but the rangy Italian, who will be cavorting at Fenway Park for three afternoons, starting today, has been an important cog for many years. While Ruth, Gehrig and other teammates were tearing holes in big league fences with line drives and accepting a major portion of the credit for the Yankees' success, Lazzeri played consistent baseball day after day.

The Yankees hit the Red Sox at a big disadvantage with both Bob Grove and Rick Ferrell out of action. Neither will be available for at least a week. In the absence of Ferrell, Moe Berg will do the Red Sox catching. Moe knows the business well enough, although his batting average is below that of Ferrell.

When Ferrell was forced to retire from yesterday's game with Washington, General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox called the Milwaukee club on the telephone and ordered young George Dickey to report to the Hub as soon as possible. The youngster has been playing good ball in the American Association. He will probably fly to Boston and may see service in the Yankee series.

Boussus Beats Adriano Zappa

PARIS, May 26 (AP)—Christian Boussus, France's top-ranking performer, defeated Adriano Zappa of Argentina, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3, today in the third round of the French hard-court tennis championships.

Gottfried von Cramm of Germany, finalist last year against Fred Perry of England, eliminated William Steiner of Switzerland, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

Bernard Destremeau, France, defeated Jacques Vandeneynden, Belgium, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5, and Paul Feret, France, conquered George von Metaxa, Austria, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0.

In the second round of the women's singles, Simone Iribarne, France, trounced Marie Isaac, Belgium, 6—1, 6—1, while Susan Noel, England, shut out Greta Wettenstrom, Sweden, 6—0, 6—0.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	24	14	.632
Buffalo	24	14	.632
Rochester	17	13	.567
Montreal	20	18	.526
Baltimore	19	19	.500
Toronto	16	22	.421
Albany	15	22	.405
Syracuse	8	22	.267

Results May 25

Rochester 7, Toronto 2.
Rochester 6, Toronto 4.
Buffalo 5, Montreal 4.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 1.
Newark 1, Albany 0.
Only games scheduled.

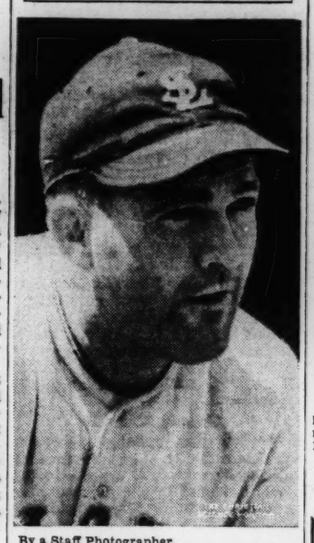
American Association

Results May 25

Indianapolis 7, Columbus 4.
Milwaukee 7, St. Paul 6.
Kansas City 10, Minneapolis 5.
Louisville 14, Toledo 2.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow 3 p.m.
RED SOX *vs.* NEW YORK
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2530

Eighteenth



By a Staff Photographer

Rogers Hornsby

Hornsby Is Awarded Gold Lifetime Pass

By a Staff Correspondent

New York, May 26

ROGERS HORNSBY, present manager of the St. Louis Browns of the American League, has been awarded Gold Lifetime Pass No. 18, it is announced by Bill Brandt, publicity director of the National League.

Hornsby, one of the greatest right-handed batsmen of all time, was the National League batting champion for six successive years, starting with 1920, and he won the title again in 1928. His career began on Sept. 13, 1915, with the St. Louis Cardinals. Since that date he has worn the uniforms of the Giants, Boston Nationals, Chicago Cubs, Cardinals again, and now the Browns. His greatest fame as a manager was with the Cardinals in 1926 when they won the pennant and beat the Yankees in the World Series.

Local Athletes Named for IC4A

With the IC4A track and field meet at Philadelphia's Franklin Field only three days away, local college track coaches are giving final instructions to stars who will compete in this great annual event.

At Massachusetts Institute of Technology there are five athletes who will represent the Engineers at Philadelphia. Leading the group will by Capt. Stanley T. Johnson of Newton, who will compete in the broad jump. His latest leap was 23ft. 7½in. In the 800 meters Tech will enter two men, Nestor Sabi of Cuba and Eugene B. Cooper of Winchester. Harold G. Guerke of Somerville will run the mile. In his last race he had a time of 4m. 23.2s. which established a new M. I. T. record. Running the 400 meters will be another Newton boy, David S. Mc Lellan.

Northeastern has entered two boys, Allan H. Hakanson and its captain, James I. Sandler. Hakanson will run the low hurdles. His average time is around the 24s. mark, which is considered good. Sandler will compete in the high jump and to date has cleared the bar at 6ft. 4¼in.

Track men at Boston College are holding strenuous practice sessions with seven athletes receiving particular attention. Among them Dick Gill, quarter-miler, is favored to make an impressive showing. His time is around 49s. Capt. Edward Kickham, Brookline, is entered for the 110-meter high hurdles. His best time is 15.2s. James J. O'Leary, Jamaica Plain, will compete in the 220-meter low hurdles; Frank J. Delear, Quincy, will run the 300-meter race; Joseph F. Kelly, Utica, N. Y., will do a double by running the 100 and 220-yard dashes. The other two men haven't been definitely decided on, but they are likely to be William Malone, Winthrop, and John J. Downey, Medford, who are being groomed for the 400-meter and 3000-meter races, respectively.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player	G	AB	R	H	Ptg.
Terry, Giants	20	55	10	25	.455
Sullivan, Indians	23	73	9	30	.411
Medwick, Cards	33	159	21	54	.388
Di Maggio, Yanks	20	96	24	37	.385
Lewis, Senators	33	147	21	56	.381
Jordan, Bees	37	152	26	57	.375

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	22	11	.667
New York	22	12	.647
Pittsburgh	17	16	.515
Cincinnati	17	18	.486
Boston	17	18	.486
Chicago	16	17	.485
Brooklyn	14	22	.389
Philadelphia	13	24	.351

Results May 25

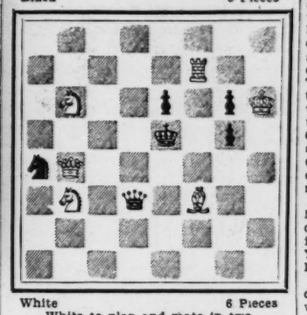
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
New York 1, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 2.
Boston 8, Brooklyn 0.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1829
By William Meredith

Black 6 Pieces



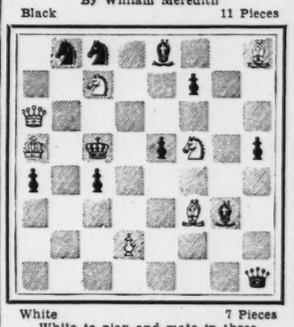
White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Probably the composer's most widely known two-mover. It won first prize in the ninth tourney, Chess Journal, December, 1889.)

Problem No. 1830
By William Meredith

Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(This first appeared in the Chess Journal for August, 1887. It is an early example of its theme.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1827. KtxP

No. 1828.	1. Kt-B6	BxB
	2. Kt(B5)xP	
	1. ———	K-K4
	2. Kt-Kt4ch	
	1. ———	KxKt
	2. KtxPch	
	1. ———	BxKt
	2. Q-B3ch	
	1. ———	B else
	2. RxKtPch	
	1. ———	P-Kt5
	2. Q-R5ch	
	1. ———	Kt moves
	2. Q-K4ch	

End-Game No. 305. Black wins: 1 R-Q7ch (Black), K-K; 2 Kt-Q5, PxKt; 3 R-R7ch, B-Kt4; 4 QxBch, Resigns. If 1 . . . B-K2; 2 Kt-Q3 (threatening RxBch), KR-K; 3 BxP, etc.

End-Game

This is the conclusion to a game lost by the present world's champion to the brilliant Colle of Belgium when they both were comparatively untried young masters, at the Hastings tournament of 1923-24. From Reinfeld's new addition to the Modern Chess Library: "Colle's Chess Masterpieces," aptly described as "a book for admirers of brilliant chess."

End-Game No. 306

Black 11 Pieces

White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

Reshevsky the New Champion

Frank Marshall's successor as United States champion was in doubt until the conclusion of the last round of the tournament Saturday, May 16, at the Hotel Astor, New York. Going into the last session of play, A. C. Simonson of the Manhattan Chess Club and Samuel Herman Reshevsky, one-time boy prodigy, were tied. Simonson, however, injudiciously tried to force an even position and lost to S. Factor of Chicago. Meanwhile, Reshevsky was playing the veteran Kupchik and was gradually developing a strong position. When Simonson lost, Reshevsky clinched the title by accepting a draw.

The new champion was born in Ozorkow, near Lodz, Poland, Nov. 26, 1911, the youngest of six children. He learned chess at the age of 5 and early showed a natural aptitude for the game to such an extent that by the time he was 9 he was touring Europe giving simultaneous exhibitions. He came to the United States in 1920 and, after a series of exhibitions the country over, settled in Detroit with his family. The next few years were devoted to getting an education, which was concluded with two years at the University of Detroit and two years at the University of Chicago, where he received a degree in accounting. After graduating, in 1933, he came to New York, where he has been employed as an accountant. He is a naturalized citizen.

His important chess tournaments are Margate (England), 1935, first prize, ahead of Capablanca, whom he defeated in their individual encounter, and Syracuse (New York), 1934, where he once again outscored Fine, Kashdan and Dake.

In winning the championship, Reshevsky demonstrated a great fighting spirit. After winning in the first round, he escaped with a draw, a pawn down, in the second; and lost the third and fourth games. Thereafter he did not lose a game, and defeated such close contenders as Kashdan, Dake and Treysman.

His score of 11½-3½ comprised draws with Simonson, Fine and Kupchik, losses to Bernstein and Horowitz, and wins against all the other players. The general consensus is that he played magnificent chess, after an indifferent start, and is a worthy successor to the retiring champion.

The prizes were: First $600, second $400, third $250, fourth $150, and fifth $100. In addition, non-prizewinners received $8 a point.

The Final Standing

Reshevsky	11½- 3½	Horowitz	7 - 8
Simonson	11 - 4	Factor	6½- 8½
Fine	10½- 4½	Denker	6 - 9
Treysman	10½- 4½	Steiner	6 - 9
Kashdan	10 - 5	Bernstein	5 -10
Dake	9 - 6	Hanauer	4½-10½
Kupchik	9 - 6	Adams	3 -12
Kevitz	7½- 7½	Morton	3 -12

Reshevsky and Fine will participate in the great Nottingham tournament in August, in which, in addition, three former world's champions, Lasker, Capablanca and Alekhine; the present world's champion, Dr. Euwe; Flohr and Botwinnik, two very strong younger masters, will participate.

Readers are reminded to watch for cabled reports of the Soviet tournament now in progress at Moscow. Here the big names are Flohr, Capablanca, Dr. Lasker and Botwinnik.

The score of one of the new champion's notable victories follow:

Queen's Pawn Opening

Reshevsky White	Kevitz Black	Reshevsky White	Kevitz Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 R-KB	Q-K2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	24 QxQ	BxQ
3 P-K3	P-B4	25 BxB	RxB
4 B-Q3	P-Q4	26 R-B5	R-Q
5 P-B3	QKt-Q2	27 Kt-B4	Kt-Kt3
6 QKt-Q2	PxP	28 KtxP	Kt-R5
7 KPxP	B-Q3	29 KtxB	RxKt
8 Castles	Castles	30 R-B4	Kt-Kt3
9 R-K	Q-B2	31 RxP	R-KKt
10 Q-K2	P-QKt3	32 K-B	R-K5
11 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	33 R-B2	Kt-R5
12 P-KB4	KR-K	34 B-B4	P-KR4
13 P-KKt4	Kt-B	35 B-Kt3	R(Kt6)-Kt5
14 P-Kt5	KKt-Q2	36 R-K	Kt-Kt3
15 Kt-B	R-K2	37 R-B3	P-R5
16 Kt-Kt3	P-B3	38 B-B2	K-R2
17 PxP	PxP	39 P-KR3	R-B5
18 KtxKt	RxKt	40 R-K7ch	K-R
19 Kt-R5	R-B2	41 RxR	KtxR(B5)
20 P-B5	PxP	42 R-K3	R-KB
21 BxP	K-R	43 R-B3	K-Kt2
22 B-R6	B-B	44 B-K3	Resigns

Revised Harvard Baseball Schedule Lists Waseda Nine

Harvard's revised baseball schedule for the balance of the season has changed the game with Tufts from June 13 to May 28 and has added Waseda University of Japan to the schedule on June 12. A game with the Harvard Alumni is to be played June 9.

The last game played by Harvard against Waseda was in Japan in the fall of 1934 at which time the Crimson lost 17 to 2. The Waseda team has an eastern schedule which called for games against Boston College, June 4; Providence, June 7; Yale, June 8; Princeton, June 10; Harvard, June 12, and Boston University, June 13.

The game with New Hampshire at Durham scheduled for today, has been definitely postponed. The revised schedule:

May 28, Tufts; 30, Brown at Providence. June 4, Long Island University; 6, Holy Cross; 9, Harvard Alumni; 11, Dartmouth; 12, Waseda University of Japan; 13, Tufts at Medford; 16, Yale at New Haven; 17, Yale; 19, Yale at New London.

Down the Sports Trail

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Down the sports trail and into the hive of the busy Boston Bees:

Sting . . . William Boyd McKechnie, who looked so wistfully at the standings last year and wondered if the season would ever end, was a far different man yesterday as he hurriedly yanked on his socks in the clubhouse and made ready to direct the day's honey making business against the Dodgers. The king bee wise cracked with his Bees, who hummed around him so joyously that one would think they already had made the day's haul.

"Guess we're stinging 'em and fooling 'em a bit, eh?" King Bee Bill asked. "Oh, we've got our troubles ahead, I suppose, but I'm all excited over this ball club. Never has there been one with more spirit and life. You ask what has made us click so well. It's the new spirit we've found. Why, this bunch is so keen for winning that it's no strange sight to see a crowd of them sit around after a ball game—win or lose—and talk the game over for a half hour before they take their uniforms off. The difference in our spirit from last year is like night and day. And we're the daytime boys."

King Bee, who pointed to the fact that his Bees have won almost half as many games already this season as they did all last year when they set a new record for losing, hasn't changed his mind about the pennant race. He still contends the Cubs are the ones to beat and that the Cardinals and Giants have the best chance to beat them.

"I see they already are handing the pennant on the platter to the Cardinals," said King Bee with a shake of the head. "They're good all right but not that good. They're all tightly bunched. Us? Won't say a thing except we won't finish in that basement. Like everyone else, my problem is pitching. We've even got Hank Gowdy doing some bull pen work!"

All-Star . . . McKechnie, who in the last few years has got a good close-up of batters and pitchers at their best, picked this National League team for the all-star game at Boston in July: Pitchers—Van Lingle Mungo, Brooklyn; Dizzy Dean, Cardinals; Carl Hubbell, Giants, and Paul Derringer, Reds; catchers—Gabby Hartnett, Cubs, and Al Lopez, Bees; infield—Pepper Martin and Leo Durocher, Cards; Bill Herman, Cubs; Bill Terry, Giants; Arky Vaughan, Pittsburgh; outfield—Ducky Medwick, Cards; Wally Berger, Bees; Mel Ott, Giants, and Augie Galan, Cubs.

"Yes, I mean Pepper Martin in the infield, and I'd put him at third where he belongs," said Bill.

Where to Go for Luncheon·Tea·Dinner IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

LONDON

MAJESTIC

Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatsoever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
142 Kensington High St. Western 6572

THE THISTLE TEA ROOMS LTD
35 HAYMARKET LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS
3 TOTHILL ST VICTORIA ST LUNCHEONS TEAS

"MRS · BROWN'S"
LITTLE TEA SHOP LUNCHES TOO Inc.
36 Wardour Street
Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.
Phone Gerrard 5865
Dinners 6 to 8:30 p. m.

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality food at modern prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly
Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

Ye Olde Worlde Cafe
35 Dorset St., Baker St., W. 1
Welbeck 6333

THE SPANIELETTA
now at
56 Wigmore Street, W. 1
Telephone Welbeck 7553
for
LUNCH, TEA or DINNER

NORWICH
The Scotch Luncheon and Tea Rooms
Daintily served Luncheons and Teas. Home-made Cakes, Scones and Shortbread.
18, WHITE LION STREET

SEVENOAKS
Meet at
BARRY'S CAFÉ
ONE TWO THREE HIGH STREET
Luncheons Teas
Home-made Cakes

Amusements

BOSTON
—BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—
TONIGHT, 8:15 Sharp Wed. Sat. Mats.
Katharine CORNELL
in Bernard Shaw's
SAINT JOAN
Arthur Byron, Maurice Evans, Chas. Waldron, Eduardo Ciannelli, George Coulouris
Good Seats Available All Performances

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT, 8:30
SANROMA—Soloist
Benefit Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .25, .50, .75, $1. No Tax
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

Where to Dine

ROCKPORT, MASS.
Excellent Food Properly Prepared
Shore Dinners—Steaks and Chops
Chickens and Lobsters
The Lobster Claw
Bearskin Neck, Rockport, Mass.
Open May 28

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.
COTTAGE TERRACE CAFE
6:45 a. m. Excellent Food Modern Cottages 10:45 p. m.
U. S. 73 Phone 442 Popular Prices No Liquors 4th and Poplar Sts.

"OF COURSE, it's good, madam— it's advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR"

Soil Act Success Lies With States, Wallace Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 26—Responsibility for the working out of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, successor to the AAA, is placed under the states by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

The United States Supreme Court's decision against the constitutionality of the AAA, on the ground that it "invades the reserved rights of the states," is a clear pronouncement, Secretary Wallace says, "that any measures undertaken with the primary purpose of regulation and adjustment of agricultural production lie within the province of the states, and not of the Federal Government."

His declaration appears as a message to state legislators and officials in the May issue of State Government, official magazine of the Council of State Governments.

The state can go much farther in their regulation, Secretary Wallace says. Unlike the Federal Government, they have the constitutional power to enter into contracts with producers, to regulate their plantings, or even to adopt measures that will restrict their plantings and production.

Recognition of the dependence upon the states has been shown in operations under the new act thus far, according to Secretary Wallace. The detailed conditions upon which payments to farmers participating in the program will be made, and the rates of payments, will be based upon recommendations submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture by committees and other agencies in the states themselves—not worked out by general formula in Washington.

Under the new act, the Federal Government is empowered, until Jan. 1, 1938, to make grants directly to individual producers to assist them in adopting farm practices tending toward conservation of the farm land.

This two-power period is allowed in order to give the states time to prepare—by passing the necessary legislation, collecting the necessary information, and setting up the program themselves. After the end of 1937 grants of money appropriated under the new act can be made only to the states and not to individual producers. Then it will be the task of the Federal Government to co-ordinate the state plans for effectuating the purposes of the act.

Although the "assignment of this program to state governments constitutes perhaps the most colossal undertaking in co-operation between state and federal governments since the United States became a nation," Secretary Wallace points out, it is not the first such undertaking.

"Precisely the same framework of co-operation exists in the State Agricultural Extension Services, which have been the main field force of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; the state agricultural experiment stations; the Smith-Hughes vocational agriculture teaching project; the federal-aid highway program, and other activities."

Pullman Head Predicts Gain in Rail Travel

CHICAGO, May 26 (AP) — D. A. Crawford, president of the Pullman Company, stated recent elimination of the Pullman surcharge on eastern railroads will result in reductions of one third or more in Pullman fares, starting June 1.

"Abolition of the surcharge and the nationwide reduction by the Interstate Commerce Commission of basic rail rates should greatly stimulate rail travel," he said.

Crawford announced the Pullman Company was joining with the railroads in reducing the charge for single-person occupancy of a compartment or drawing room.

Mexico Gets Historic Flag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The last Mexican flag that floated over the capital of California before that State passed into the hands of the United States has been presented to the Mexican Government by James E. Davis, chief of police of Los Angeles, who is here on an official visit. Cosme Hinojosa, mayor of the federal district, received the gift which will be deposited in the National Museum, along with other historical relics.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Paris

Visit Paris During Its Season

(Exceptional Travel Facilities)

Revival of Molière's Plays in the Louvre courtyard, and of the True Mystery Passion Play; On Notre-Dame parvis. Symbolical defile of France at work and numerous other displays.

For all information apply to Travel Agencies

London

The Finest Hotel Value in England

a beautiful park of 60 acres, with private golf course, tennis, squash and badminton courts, billiards and dancing every Saturday night — all free to residents. 150 rooms (and private suites) with running water, central heating and telephone. Really inclusive terms from 5 gns. a week. 30 minutes from City and West End. Illustrated literature with pleasure.

OATLANDS

PARK HOTEL · WEYBRIDGE

Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (Private Branch Exchange)

The Regent 7301

Stafford Hotel

EXCLUSIVE but not EXPENSIVE

St. James's Place, London, S. W. 1.

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the

Hotel Rubens

Buckingham Palace Road (facing Palace))

Every comfort in refined surroundings at moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Rembrandt South Kensington

England

LONDON

HOTEL WASHINGTON

CURZON STREET, W.

Every modern convenience, running hot and cold water and telephone in every bedroom. Beautiful suites of rooms. Magnificent Restaurant. Suitable for long or short stay.

THE HONYWOOD HOTELS

LONDON
Hotel Washington, Curzon Street, W.
Batt's Hotel, Dover Street, W.

COUNTRY
BROCKENHURST, Balmer Lawn Hotel
CARDIFF, Angel Hotel
CHELTENHAM, Queen's Hotel
LLANDRINDOD WELLS, Pump House Hotel
MALVERN, County Hotel
SHREWSBURY, Raven Hotel
WEYMOUTH, Gloucester Hotel

Telephone Grosvenor 3101 LADY HONYWOOD, Managing Director

THE BRITISH ISLES

HISTORIC

- RICH IN GEMS OF ARCHITECTURE
- 11TH CENTURY CATHEDRAL
- NORMAN CASTLE
- ROMAN ARCH AND WALL
- 15TH CENTURY
- STONEBOW

LINCOLN

MECCA OF THE AMERICAN TOURIST

Official Guide and all information from the TOWN CLERK, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

or THE TRAVEL & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S. W. 1, and 26, AVENUE DES CHAMPS ELYSEES, PARIS.

ROYAL **TUNBRIDGE WELLS**

Mid-way between London and Coast. Highest Sunshine Record of Inland Resorts.

Pure and Abundant Water Supply

250 acres of Commons. 3 Golf Links. Bands, Tennis, County Cricket. Centre of Lovely Countryside.

Illustrated Guide (free).

PUBLICITY MANAGER, BOX C. S., Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells.

You Must Visit Us!

For America is our nearest neighbour. The Atlantic is on three sides of us, with a famous Golf Links on the fourth. One of the few places in England where Surf Bathing can be enjoyed. Dancing throughout the Season in our Black and Silver Ballroom. Many bedrooms with Private Bathrooms, also Suites and every room has a Sea View. America loves us and we love Americans. Tariff with pleasure from C. S. Polglaze, Manager.

The Headland Hotel
NEWQUAY

Telegrams: Headland, Newquay Telephone: Newquay 211

Switzerland

BASEL

HOTEL BASLERHOF

Modern Family Hotel near the Central Station and Public Gardens. Rooms with Running Water from Fr 4.50 to 6.- with bath Fr. 7. and 8.-

RESTAURANT—TEA ROOM

Tel. Add. Baslerhof. Telephone 21,807

Fred Zahler, Manager

HOTEL

MONTANA

Lausanne, Switzerland

Avenue d'Ouchy

Station de Montriond

Latest Modern Comfort. Garage

Pension from Fr. 11.-

When You Come to **GENEVA** *Stay at the*

"Hotel de la Paix"

Homelike residence, beautifully situated on the LAKE FRONT. Facing Mont-Blanc. Select but moderate. Nice, comfortable rooms from Frs. 5.50, and with board from Frs. 13.-

Isle of Man

VICTORIA & ALBERT HOTEL TORQUAY

Facing South and Sea
CENTRE OF TORBAY
Every Modern Amenity

Spacious Lounges, Electric Lift. Own Grounds. Private Bathroom Suites. Illustrated Brochure

Douglas. Milne's Waverley Hotel

QUEENS PROMENADE

Est. 47 years. Accommodate 200

Noted for good food and perfect equipment. All entertaining rooms decorated and furnished Tudor Period. Lift to all floors. Garage. All bedrooms hot and cold water. Bathing from hotel. Illustrated tariff.

TERMS: 11/6 to 15/6 daily. C. S. Milne

Holmes. Sandyford Hotel

QUEENS PROMENADE. DOUGLAS

Accommodation 150. All bedrooms fitted with hot and cold water. Electric passenger lift. Telephone Douglas 403.

Sandyford Stands Supreme

Illustrated Tariff from C. S. Holmes

Canada

LANG'S BEACH RESORT

ROYSTON, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Cosy cabins and cottages, on the seashore amongst the trees.

PRIVACY COMFORT REST

Reasonable rates. Phone 174-R Courtenay

Scotland

ARROCHAR LOCH LONG

HENDERSON'S HOTEL

Situated amidst beautiful scenery. Ideal spot for restful holiday. Central for Trossachs, Oban, etc. Highly recommended. Inclusive terms 10/- daily. Garage.

European Information Bureaus

of

The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON

Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs., Westminster (S. W.)

PARIS: 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré

GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Greater Boston

in Boston **HOTEL SOMERSET**

COMMONWEALTH AVE. AT THE FENWAY

QUIET—REFINED—EXCELLENT CUISINE

Ross Thompson, Pres. Geo. Sanford, Mgr.

$3 up Single, $5 up Double. Special Monthly Rates.

from THE MOTHER CHURCH

HOTEL BRAEMORE

An apartment home of distinction for transient or permanent guests. Light housekeeping suites of 1-2-3 rooms.

Reservations are now being booked for the Annual Meeting

466 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston KEN more 4000

Liquer is not sold on the premises.

A Easy Walk to The Mother Church

GRALYN hotel

29 Charlesgate West, Boston

In Boston's famed Fenway and Commonwealth Ave. district. Short walk to Christian Science church. $2.00 single, $3.00 to $4.00 double. Community Kitchenette privileges. Robert K. Johnson, Mgr. Ken. 3000

No Liquors Served

Massachusetts

THE **Northfield** AND CHATEAU

EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.

PLAY GOLF

. . . enjoy the stimulating out-of-doors and the quiet serenity of this "REAL NEW ENGLAND INN"

TENNIS · RIDING · FISHING

June is Blossom Time in the Northfield Hills

THE VERNON INN

Provincetown, Mass.

Tip of Cape Cod

Special rates for May 30th week-end.

Modern Rooms Choice Food Good Service

Tel. Pro. 29-3 Mrs. E. O. Robsham, Prop.

Maine

OAKLAND HOUSE

"Between the Lake and the Sea"

HERRICKS, SARGENTVILLE P. O., ME.

Boating, bathing and fishing on both fresh and salt water. Tennis. 70-foot yacht. 400-acre estate. Attractive rates. Also log cabin to rent. *Send for booklet.*

Pennsylvania

APPROVED

by more than a million travelers

No wonder the Benjamin Franklin has been approved by more than a million visitors to Philadelphia! Experienced travelers like its modern service and comfort. They appreciate its convenient location. And their budgets approve the rates which make it the big hotel value in Philadelphia. Rooms from $3.50. 1200 rooms.

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

SAMUEL EARLEY, *Managing Director*

PHILADELPHIA

Washington, D. C.

SPEND **Memorial Day Week End at WASHINGTON, D. C.**

See the ceremonies at Arlington, hear President's address, visit public buildings, and tree-shaded parks. The Dodge is celebrated for its excellent cuisine and public rooms

NO TIPPING

Enjoy panorama of Washington from Dodge Roof Porch, Walled-in Flower Garden, etc. Single $3 to $5. Double $4 to $8.

The **DODGE HOTEL**

On Capitol Hill

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Visiting Washington?

Since the fourth President before Lincoln, famous men's letters and books have mentioned the hospitality of

The **WILLARD HOTEL**

"The Residence of Presidents" Washington, D. C.

H. P. Somerville, *Man. Dir.*

Oklahoma

THE *Best* ADDRESS IN TULSA

Air Cooled Coffee Shop

Add to the desirability of a centrally located stopping place, a service that provides the utmost in Comfort and you have the answer—

HOTEL TULSA

IN THE HEART OF THE OIL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

New York City

OUR GUESTS are assured of an inviting atmosphere, courteous service, perfect comfort—and modest charges.

SINGLE ROOMS, from $3.00
DOUBLE ROOMS, from $4.50
LUNCHEON 50¢ · DINNER 75¢

In New York City

WENTWORTH HOTEL..59 West 46th Street
WINTHROP HOTEL.....119 East 47th Street
PARK CRESCENT HOTEL 87th Street & Riverside Drive
BREWSTER HOTEL.....21 West 86th Street
CAMERON HOTEL.....41 West 86th Street
CONGRESS HOTEL.....19 West 69th Street
BRITTANY HOTEL.....55 East 10th Street

NEAR NEW YORK
ROGER SMITH HOTEL....Stamford, Conn.
ROGER SMITH HOTEL..White Plains, N.Y.

ROGER SMITH HOTELS

ENJOY NEW YORK—INEXPENSIVELY!

ROOM WITH BATH
$2.50 to $4 Single · $3.00 to $5 Double
Famous Table d'Hote Restaurants
LUNCHEON 50c to 75c
DINNER 75c to $1.50
& La Carte service of merit

ALL EXPENSE RATE
3 Days—2 Nights
IN NEW YORK · $11.00
Including fine room, private bath, meals, entertainment.

Adjacent to Radio City Conservative Clientele Convenient to everything

HOTEL **BRISTOL**

129 West 48th Street NEW YORK

T. Elliott Tolson, *Pres.* · Joseph E. Bath, *Mgr.*

Visit New York in the Waldorf Manner

The superlative services and sparkling gayety . . . and the distinguished setting of The Waldorf . . . are available at surprisingly low costs.

Single rooms: $5, $6, $7; double rooms: $8, $9, $10.

Convenient Location

The Waldorf is a great center of New York life, located next door to smart shops, theatres, the Grand Central Terminal, and in the most favored residential part of the city.

Boston Representative: Gordon N. Simons, The Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Liberty 1083.

THE **WALDORF ASTORIA**

Park Avenue, 49th to 50th Sts. New York City

BACK BAY ACCENT

Many New Englanders favor The ST. MORITZ... where good taste and common sense go hand-in-hand... and where the accent is on excellent service.

Home of... the world-famous

RUMPELMAYER'S CAFE de la PAIX SKY GARDENS

SINGLE ROOMS from $3.50
DOUBLE from $5.00
STUDIOS from $75 A Month
Also: TERRACED SUITES and APARTMENTS

ST. MORITZ

On-the-Park

50 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH NEW YORK

"Continental As Its Name"

Personal Direction of S. Gregory Taylor

A DISTINGUISHED CLIENTELE
1000 Rooms with bath
For one from $2.00
For two from $3.00

Prince George Hotel

28th St., near 5th Ave., New York

In the zone of quiet

Alburn M. Gutterson, Manager

New York State

Hotel Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

RATES
Single from $2.75
Double from $4.50

Fay B. Maroneso, Manager

Sea Spray Inn

On the Ocean East Hampton, L. I.

Restricted Clientele

TEL. EAST HAMPTON 475

Atlantic City, N. J

ATLANTIC CITY AT ITS BEST!

The TRAYMORE

BENNETT E. TOUSLEY, General Manager

New Jersey

DECORATION DAY WEEK END

ATLANTIC Hotel

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N.J.

Modern Hotel overlooking the ocean. Own tennis court. Bathing direct from hotel. Golf. Riding. Fishing. Delicious meals you will long remember.

FRI. DINNER to SUN. LUNCH Incl. $10—$11—$12 per person.

N. Y. OFFICE—ELDORADO 5-0300

Chicago

Clicks

LaSalle Hotel

"clicks" with everyone. Every room is newly decorated and refurnished. New inner-spring mattresses assure you a wonderful night's sleep. Now you will enjoy LaSalle Hotel more than ever before.

You'll like the rooms, the food, the rates!

FOREMOST IN FRIENDLINESS

LaSALLE HOTEL *Chicago*

Illinois

The Georgian

Evanston's Finest Hotel

Rooms, Apartments; Transient, Residential; Moderate Rentals.

HINMAN AT DAVIS

Evanston, Ill.

FRED A. HERTWIG, Manager

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO

in ST. LOUIS

Delightful Coffee Grill and the most modern Cafeteria in the city. Service "the ultimate in food," at prices amazingly low. Quick-set service. Located in the heart of downtown.

LOCUST AT ELEVENTH

(Under Schimmel Direction)

Hotel Warwick

"The New York home of the Epicure"

Single, $4, $5 and $6 per day. Double, $6, $7 and $8 per day.

65 W. 54TH ST., NEW YORK

O. C. BARFUSS, *Manager*

Travel

Sail from Boston

by CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE

To LIVERPOOL for London, the Midlands, the Lake District, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, York, Stratford.

To GLASGOW (Greenock) for Edinburgh, the Trossachs, the Highlands, Ayr.

To GALWAY or COBH for Dublin, Cork, Killarney and all the Free State.

To BELFAST for Northern Ireland and Giants Causeway, Portrush and Derry.

See your local Agent
He can help you

Cunard White Star Line

Phone HUB. 8700
33 State Street, Boston

Authorized Christian Science literature is available on board all Cunard White Star Liners.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

For: EUROPE · SOUTH AMERICA
ALASKA · AROUND THE WORLD

The ships are filling up early for this summer's travel. Visit an American Express office and reserve your steamship tickets (at no extra charge), thus securing the privileges of using the Company's numerous foreign offices as your social and business headquarters. Impartial advice on all ships, all lines. Estimate given on the cost of your entire trip. Assistance in procuring passport and visas.

Literature, information, upon request, or 'phone and we'll call.

AMERICAN EXPRESS
TRAVEL SERVICE

65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1708 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hotel Statler Bldg., Boston, Mass.
178 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
609 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
253 Post St., San Francisco, Calif.

American Express Travelers Cheques Always Protect Your Funds

NEW ZEALAND

51-day Tours . . $424 up Cabin Class

Or see Australia, 51 days, $399 up Cabin Class. Also 65-day all expense tours, as low as $598. Sailings from Vancouver and Victoria on the *Aorangi* or *Niagara*.

Canadian Australasian Line

San Francisco

Hotel Californian

TAYLOR at O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO

Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $2.00 and $2.50 ONE; $3.00 and $3.50 TWO; $4.00 Twin Beds TWO. Downtown Christian Science church in same block. P. Tremain Lond, Mgr.

San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO Stewart

Down town. Moderate rates (or class) accommodations, beginning at $1.50 without bath. $2.00 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Kansas City, Mo.

Experienced Travelers Turn To The Pickwick!

Pickwick HOTELS

Kansas City San Francisco San Diego

Hotel Bellerive

A Transient and Residential Hotel of Distinctiveness and Refinement

KANSAS CITY, MO.

The FOR THOSE WHO CARE **AMBASSADOR**

APARTMENTS—SUITES—ROOMS
400 ROOMS with BATH
"KANSAS CITY'S FINEST HOTEL"
BROADWAY AT 39TH

HOTEL **PRESIDENT**

450 Rooms of Comfort—all with bath. Garages in connection. Ideally located. Shops and theaters next door. Coffee shop. Excellent cuisine. Rates from $2.50 up. 14th and Baltimore. PERCY TYRRELL, Man. Director

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MONTROSE HOTEL

High-Class Residential and Transient Hotel

40th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Across street from a Christian Science church. Rates reasonable by day or week. Write for Reservation.

MANAGERS of Hotels and Resorts advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

39% LESS OCEAN TO Europe

Two Full Days in Sheltered Waters

Discover for yourself this grand route to Europe, going via the St. Lawrence Seaway. 1000 miles of picturesque French-Canada before you reach open sea.

Empress sailings from Québec . . . *Duchess* and *Mont* ships from Montreal.

Get booklet "39% Less Ocean," also bulletin of All-Expense Tours from *your own travel agent* or Canadian Pacific: L. R. Hart, Genl. Agt., 405 Boylston St., Boston. Ken. 7351.

Canadian Pacific

ST. LOUIS

Enjoy Wabash air-conditioned through service BETWEEN ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Also between Detroit and Chicago.

The famous Banner Blue Limited, between St. Louis and Chicago, operates on a 5½ hour schedule.

Ask any Wabash representative for further information, or write H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.

WABASH

NORWAY DIRECT

short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany

For sailings rates, etc., apply to Norwegian America Line
24 State Street, New York

Oregon

MALLORY HOTEL

Residential and tourist yet near to business center · fireproof · refined atmosphere

729 S.W. 15th AVE.

PORTLAND · OREGON

Washington

The **Calhoun**

Rates from **1.50**

Shopping District. No Beer License. Quiet and Harmony

SEATTLE

Los Angeles

HOTEL **Embassy** IN LOS ANGELES

RATES:
Double with bath $2.50
Single with bath $2.00

California

Highlands Inn

Four miles south of Carmel on the new Carmel-Simeon Highway

High on the Cliffs Above the Ocean View Unsurpassed

American and European Plan Moderate Rates

P. O. CARMEL, CAL.

Camp **Richardson**

The Resort that nature built on the shores of Lake Tahoe in the high Sierras.

Hotel, housekeeping and camping accommodations. Boating, fishing, swimming, hiking, tennis, croquet, dancing.

Address A. L. Richardson, Lake Tahoe, Calif.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Ballets Hold Paris Boards

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

CHOREGRAPHY rather than lyricism has given us our latest significant acquisition in the lyric theater. From two ballets one derived aesthetic satisfaction of a very high order; one by Mozart and the other by Karol Szymanowski.

Mozart's ballet has just been produced for the first time in Monte Carlo by René Blum's company. It is a work of vital interest. There is no question here of a mere potpourri. This is a genuine ballet score, composed in 1791 and based on a text written by Mozart himself. This divertimento is called "L'Epreuve d'Amour," or "Chung-Yang and the Mandarin-Cupid." Though the book has been altered by the present choregrapher, Mozart's underlying ideas have been respected, and the names he chose for his characters have been preserved.

The ballet is a "chinoiserie" in eighteenth-century style, complete with monkeys, plump mandarins and bandits of the screen. Chung-Yang is a young girl whose fiancé meets with her father's disapproval on account of his poverty. The aim of this avaricious mandarin is to throw his daughter into the arms of a marquis of the court of Louis XV, who is the ambassador of a foreign power in China.

* * *

Chung-Yang cannot resign herself to this union and calls her hero to her aid. He, with the help of a few comrades, organizes a series of mystifications on a grand scale. In due course he deprives the Ambassador of all the treasures that so dazzled his future father-in-law. The latter falls into the trap and repulses with disdain the grand seigneur, whom he believes to be ruined. Out of spite he accepts the son-in-law whom he had scorned the day before. After his word is pledged the two young people restore the stolen property to their victim, and all ends in a happy nuptial procession.

Mozart's score, which was discovered only a few years ago in Germany and which, till recently, had never crossed the German frontiers, is a thing of pure delight. It was written for the dance with an incomparable sprightliness, vivacity and dynamic vigor. It unites grace and wit with charming ease. The choregraphy was composed by Michel Fokine. Never has he shown more ingenuity, more invention or greater musical knowledge. He has followed minutely all the indications of the rhythm in a ballet that is truly dazzling in its fantasy, satire and tenderness. It was a succession of revelations which achieved an amazing success.

The work was presented with the décor and costumes of André Derain, which were also a triumph. A young, ardent and disciplined company gave a persuasive interpretation to the spectacle.

* * *

Equally successful was Szymanowski's ballet, "Harnasie," produced by the Paris Opéra. Karol Szymanowski is the veritable Debussy of Poland. His musical evolution has been extremely interesting from his first attempts, which still revealed the influence of Chopin and Scriabin, up to his definite emancipation from the discipline of Richard Strauss, Mahler and Reger to which he had temporarily submitted. He also benefited by the technical vocabulary he gained from Schönberg's and Alban Berg's polytonality or atonality. He thus made a survey of all the technical possibilities of our time with an ease and a virtuosity that was prodigious, without, however, losing his originality.

Of recent years, yielding to the movement among the artists and intellectuals of Warsaw to "discover" the highland civilization of the Tatra, Szymanowski became strongly imbued with a feeling for the people during his search, not for themes, but for an essential quality of folklore which gave to his music a characteristic savor of the soil. After his four symphonies, two concertos, two operas—"Agith" and "Le Roi Roger"—two string quartets, four sonatas, a great number of "Melodies" and his piano or violin pieces, Szymanowski gives us in "Harnasie" an example of progressive freedom from all formulae.

* * *

This ballet makes us live in the characteristic atmosphere of the Tatra mountains. Here, the high-spirited people, who claim to have descended from Scandinavian navigators, lead a completely free life, with laws and customs that have nothing in common with those of the Polish plains. We find herdsmen who, in consequence of living so far from towns, have acquired a redoubtable independence. They belong to the "outside-the-law" genre, like the "bandits of honor" in Calabria, the Pyrenees and Corsica, and are called the Harnasie, the authorities try to track them down, but they are protected by the populace because of their generosity and readiness to punish injustice.

One of the Harnasie is smitten with a village maiden who is to be married to a shepherd in her country. She cannot resist the appeal of this free and proud being who wears the magnificent costume of the highlanders, with his ax of chased metal, corselet of leather ornamented with silver buckles, and long, flowing, black hair surmounted by a sort of Persian tiara decorated with a grand plume. On the wedding day the terrible Harnas runs off with the bride, and we find the lovers once more in the mountains, having broken every bond that had tied them to civilization.

This theme, developed without regard to anecdote, serves only to connect the popular dances, marches, the mimed scenes and the songs which are so picturesque. Serge Lifar directed and interpreted the choregraphy with great felicity. The costumes, copies of those worn in that particular region, were resplendent. The fleecy white of the woolen jackets of the peasants, bright with embroidered designs, and the splendid costumes of the Harnasie make an unforgettable design.

The writing of Szymanowski's score is heavily fraught, but its secret is soon revealed. It is, in essence, the sonorous luxuriance of the mountain flowers, the springs and torrents. The popular themes, which are not merely citations but the direct outcome of the composer's feelings in folklore language, possess a moving quality. Certain modes which connect the melodies with plain-song evoke curious atmosphere. Led by a master of his art, the orchestra sparkles from a thousand facets, and the rustic themes mingle and cross in a riot of rhythm.

It is a long time since the Opéra has produced a work of such novelty and originality. His success ought to be a great help in drawing the attention of the public to Szymanowski's important and little known works. Then it will be seen that Szymanowski has played the same part in the history of Polish music that Stravinsky and Prokofieff played in Russia, Bela Bartók in Hungary, Enesco in Roumania, Debussy and Ravel in France and Manuel de Falla in Spain. This is a mission the importance of which should be fully emphasized.

National American Art Show

I—Middle Atlantic Section

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

A NEW approach to American art is provided by the national show sponsored by the Municipal Art Committee of the City of New York, continuing into July at the International Building, Rockefeller Center. This is not a national exhibition in the sense to which we have been accustomed by the American section of the Carnegie annual, in which the paintings are customarily chosen by a jury of artists. Such a selection method fits into the traditional scheme of grouping art works into schools of influence. No such ready-made classifications are at hand to assist commentators on this show, for it is representative of human environments rather than aesthetic categories. This effect of variousness is doubtless partly due to the methods of choosing the pictures and sculpture, with the governors of the respective states appointing the committees that selected the exhibits.

The result is a departure from the general effect of the usual art exhibition. Whereas it is generally easy to classify the items in a big show by sorting them into derivative groups, with certain strains of American and continental tradition as the systematizing thread, this national exhibition is an aggregation of obscure influences that may not in any large manner be ascribed to schools or even to individual teachers.

* * *

So rich is the show in its assemblage of sectional tendencies of expression that manifest local color in most cases as strongly as they exemplify elements of composition that it would seem best to consider it in any detailed way in sectional articles on succeeding Tuesdays on this page.

The eastern reviewer is on familiar ground in the sections devoted to the Middle Atlantic States, New England and South Atlantic States, with the many talents that are in frequent representation at the big shows in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington.

The North Central States representation brings in abilities familiar to visitors to exhibitions in Chicago and other large centers, and not unknown to those who follow art trends through critical comment and reproductions in newspapers and magazines. It is the Southern and Western sections, the Plateau and Pacific states that will prove of special interest to the Easterner, just as Western and Southern visitors will have unique opportunity to become acquainted with a cross-section of art that is strongest in manifesting traditional influences.

* * *

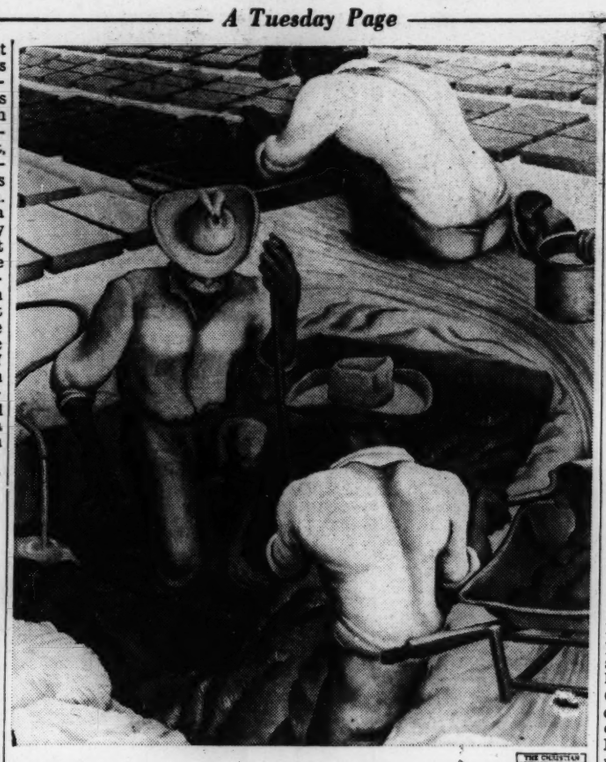
To start, then, on familiar ground, with painters of the Middle Atlantic and neighboring groups. The Winslow Homer tradition of tempered realism, individual in flavor but widely shared in its basically natural vision, is here represented by Edward Hopper's "House at Dusk," by the poeticized actuality of Gifford Beal's "Fishing Village," by Hobart Nichols's lyrical "Woodland Road." Tracing back to Monticelli, perhaps, is the jeweled color of Ernest Lawson's "Little Church Around the Corner," and because Monet explored means of painting light Jonas Lie found a way of his own of putting on to canvas the bigness and breeziness of a harbor scene in "Menemsha Harbor." Out of the slightly sardonic humanism of Hogarth and Daumier stems John Sloan's "McSorley's Cats," a tavern interior with strongly characterized types.

Carried high in the discovery of fact it should be possible to find that element of balance between style and subject, with the result that one is not made aware of the theme when it is thrice familiar, nor made conscious of strange and queer handlings of ideas that do not require such treatment to be revealed essentially.

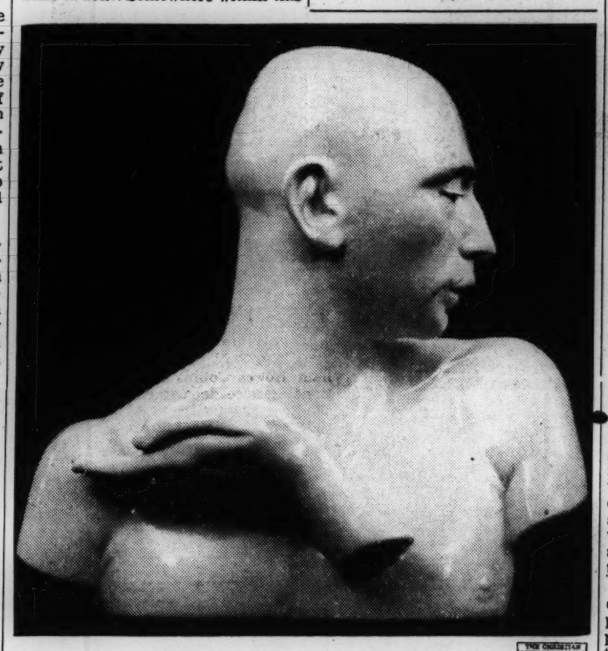
Strong still are influences of Vermeer and of Julien's Academy in the Boston school, with its tradition of topnotch craftsmanship nurtured in the Museum of Fine Arts classes and the Massachusetts Normal School of Art. Names that have made New England art history in the twentieth century are here: Aldro T. Hibbard with his expert "Mantle of Snow," Lillian Westcott Hale's precisely drawn "Mark Harden," William M. Paxton's luscious surfaces in "The Green Dolman," Marie Danforth Page's old-time robust coachman "MacAuliffe," Edmund C. Tarbell's elegant portrait of Mrs. Tarbell, Frank W. Benson's definition of place in "Dawn on the York," and Charles H. Woodbury's chromatic "Porpoises."

Personal color are Charles Burchfield's bridge subject, "Black Iron," Georgina Klitgaard's "Winter Landscape," Guy Pené du Bois's "Mr. and Mrs. Middle Class," Henry Lee McFee's "Japanese Wrestler Resting," and John E. Costigan's "Gathering Wood." Upon this question of style there will be many debates among visitors, for there are endless opportunities for deciding—to one's own satisfaction at least—to what extent manner may dominate other elements of interest.

In the New York section are works by 24 painters and two sculptors. C. Paul Jennewein's "Cupid and Crane," a polished golden bronze, is a brilliant decorative effort so freshly imagined that one has no inclination to consider the familiarity of the subject matter. Here is another point that becomes impressive the more one studies the exhibition—the way the thing is done is often of more consequence than what is done. Somewhere within this



"Adobe Makers," by Margaret T. Ventres of Arizona, in the National Exhibition of American Art



"The Dancer, Harald Kreutzberg," by Peterpaul Ott of Illinois; Shown in the National Exhibition of American Art

Abbey Theater News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

THE Abbey season will close with a spectacular production of James Elroy Flecker's "Hassan," which will have its Irish première at the National Playhouse on June 1. Mr. Hugh Hunt has been anxious to stage this play ever since he took over the producership last October, but waited until the academic year of the Abbey School of Acting came to an end.

That occasion was marked by a week of performances in the Peacock by graduating pupils. The program consisted of a group of one-act plays and Sierra's "Cradle-Song" on alternate nights. The acting in each production revealed that the school is turning out many potential young artists who will be welcome additions to the Abbey's ensemble.

It is planned to reopen the theater for the 1936-37 season early in July with a company from which F. J. McCormick, Barry Fitzgerald, Arthur Shields and Eileen Crowe will be temporarily absent. These four will go to Hollywood by permission of the Abbey directorate to take part in the making of a film from Sean O'Casey's "The Plough and the Stars." The film will be directed by John Ford, who directed "The Informer." The four Abbey players are due back in August to resume their regular work at the theater.

Next fall, it is planned to send a company to Scotland and England. This company will be composed of several of the better-known Abbey artistes, with the recruits who will gain their experience in Dublin during the summer months. The theater will be kept open during the absence of this company by another ensemble similarly composed. In this way, the management aims at avoiding the suggestion of having two companies of differing quality.

A peculiar situation has arisen out of the Abbey's recently decided playwriting competition. The judges placed the manuscripts in what they considered the proper order of merit but they added a refusal to award any prizes on the ground that no play submitted was of a standard deserving the prizes offered.

The situation raises the question whether the Abbey is legally bound to award the prizes. Apparently the matter of standard was not considered when the competition was first announced, and no provision in this direction was made. Does the rule that all competitors must abide by the decision of the judges release the Abbey from its obligation to bestow the prizes?

Lennox Robinson, who has always had his plays produced at the Abbey, is giving his latest work to the Gate Theater, where it will open the 1936-1937 season about the middle of July. J. J. H.

'Bees on the Boat Deck'

By Harold Hobson

London

"BEES on the Boat Deck," at the Lyric Theater, is the latest and best of Mr. J. B. Priestley's plays. Mr. Priestley may not be an inspired dramatist, but it is a pleasure to see so competent and thorough a writer at work in the theater. More than any other contemporary English dramatist, he shows a capacity for learning from experience. Hitherto, on going to see a play of his, one has been able to feel certain that, whatever mistakes it might contain, it would not make the same mistakes as its predecessor. But one has not had the same certainty that it would not have a few fresh mistakes of its own.

* * *

The new play may be taken either as a parable or as a straightforward story. It is enjoyable either way. Mr. Priestley himself doubtless sees the ship Gloriana, lying idle in a backwater of the Trim, so little in the way of active business that there are actually bees on the boat deck, as a symbol of England. The chief engineer, Sam Gridley (Mr. Ralph Richardson), and the second officer, Robert Patch (Mr. Laurence Olivier), are still on board, acting as caretakers, for, indeed, the state of the mercantile marine being what it is, they have no expectation of getting any other job.

To them enters a curious medley of characters. There is the local news agent, racily played by Mr. Raymond Huntley, who is followed by a harmless natural scientist whose twin passions are his enthusiasm for high explosives and his wholesome fear of his wife. This delightful character is presented by Mr. Richard Goolden with an innocent affability that is captivating.

After these come an ennobled business man, with his rapacious daughter; a Communist played by Mr. John Laurie with a hungry fire that at times achieves the sublime, and a Fascist who is well on the thither side of caricature. Most of these people have the notion of blowing the Gloriana up, and the theme of the play is the efforts of the ship's officers to prevent this being done.

* * *

Mr. Richardson and Mr. Olivier have magnificent parts, bursting with humanity, overflowing with humor, full of the exhilarating temper of men who never know when they are beaten, and superbly they play them.

Mr. Priestley has never in the past been afraid of rhetoric and the purple patch. There was a grand speech in "Laburnum Grove" where Mr. Edmund Gwenn expounded the philosophy of the struggling poor who at last achieve the final triumph of a semi-detached villa, and another in "Cornelius" in which that much-harassed man let his imagination roam from the treasures behind a plate-glass window in the Strand to the rich landscapes of South America. In "Bees on the Boat Deck" there are passages worthy of being set alongside these, spoken by Mr. Richardson with all that appreciation of fine words, that makes him one of the most satisfying of contemporary English actors.

Lyric Theater—Bees on the Boat Deck, a farcical tragedy by J. B. Priestly. Directed by Ralph Richardson and Laurence Olivier. Presented May 5, 1936.

Dictionary Composers

A Review by W. H. Haddon Squire

Down Among the Dead Men, by Bernard Van Dieren. London: Oxford Press. Humphrey Milford. 10s. 6d.; New York: Oxford University Press. $4.

IT IS 12 years since Mr. Cecil Gray, in "A Survey of Contemporary Music," surprised many of his readers by "surveying" a composer of whom at that time, it is safe to say, few of them had ever heard. He affirmed that for sheer constructive ability there was not one work in modern times—"and indeed only the work of Bach and the Netherlanders"—that could be compared with a certain opus by this composer, who, Mr. Gray prophesied, would before long "be recognized by the elect at any rate, as one of the few living masters of music."

One cannot, of course, speak for the elect, but the intervening years have brought the more numerous if less fortunate public few opportunities for agreeing or disagreeing with Mr. Gray's estimate. But in "Down Among the Dead Men," Bernard Van Dieren himself invites us to accompany him on some "aesthetico-philosophical rambles" in music. The title, it should perhaps be explained in passing, is a quotation not, as some may suppose, from Shakespeare but from lines published early in the reign of George I by one Dyer. Since the publication of the book the author has passed on.

* * *

Readers will discover an idealist of keen intellect who recoils from the easy acceptance of conventional shibboleths but who, in the words of Mr. Gray, has a profoundly aristocratic distaste for artistic barricades and "sansculottisme." Incidentally these essays provide us with a key to the author's aesthetic which will be useful when his music is more accessible. Much of Van Dieren's book is occupied with the rehabilitation of composers who suffer from the tyranny of that pure tribunal, the musical dictionary. Every musician who has not encased himself in the reason-proof armor of prejudice will agree that "there need be no inexorable tradition about dictionary verdicts," and that "dictionary composers deserve generous interest for the wrongs and injustices under which they suffer."

And few will disagree with the author when he says: "Many forgotten composers who lead an alphabetical existence in faded catalogues prove to be absorbingly interesting when we look at their works, and very much alive when we perform them." Lack of curiosity is not usually regarded as a human failing. But what can be said of a musical world in which a famous virtouso can publish and perform over whole continents for 30 years a collection of "classical pieces" by such dictionary composers as Pugani, Porpora and Francœur—to mention only three—without anyone discovering that he himself had written the lot? A livelier curiosity would discourage this form of flattery, which, at any rate, does recognize the forgotten composer who leads an uncomplaining alphabetical existence.

Bernard Van Dieren comes forward as a highly eloquent and persuasive counsel for the defense of Piccinni (already championed by Mr. Eric Blom) and Alkan, a composer who, one may mention, is fairly well known to organists through the transcriptions of César Franck—apparently to pianists he is only a name. A brilliant essay is devoted to the generally despised Meyerbeer, "whose name alone can still irritate contemporary opera-lovers beyond the point of gentlemanly patience." This contempt can scarcely come from firsthand knowledge of the operas, for how often do we hear them?

* * *

Of some of these rare occasions Van Dieren writes: "I can say that the performances had so little to do with the actual music that unless a hearer had studied the scores with the greatest care, he could only have the haziest notion of what the music originally was." And of "that lugubrious Covent Garden ceremony" in 1925 he says: "We shuddered at something that was not even the ghost of the opera. It was sheer nothingness." Incidentally in his defense of the belittled Meyerbeer the author indulges in a certain de-bunking of Wagner that one imagines will strain the gentlemanly patience of the Perfect Wagnerites. But no great harm is done if they are shown that their great idol's feet are not entirely free from clay. The astonishing thing is how Wagner so completely "gets away with it" even when, like Homer, he nods—and nods.

Perhaps the most important essay is that on Busoni. Here is a subject with which the author is in complete sympathy and he writes with the insight that only sympathy bestows. Even the literary style changes from that in which he uses attack as a defense of his "dead" composers. Many conversations between him and Busoni throw a significant light on the character of both men. At the end one could not help wondering whether, as a composer, Busoni is not already in danger of being relegated to a dusty, dictionary existence? Apart from arrangements, how often is his name seen on our stereotyped programs? Let us hope that he will escape the fate of his companions resurrected in this book.

'The Bartered Bride' in English

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

SOMETHING of a sensation has been provided by the "popular" spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House in the case of "The Bartered Bride," which, produced on May 15, has at the present writing been repeated once and is announced for two more repetitions within the next three days. Why this sudden hue and cry after Smetana's comic folk opera? Introduced to New York in German at the Metropolitan in 1909, it has been subsequently revived there in German from time to time, but in spite of the lively book and the charming score, it has never captured the public until now, achieving previously nothing more rewarding than the barren honor of a succès d'estime.

True, the present production is a singularly good one, but so were its predecessors, from the première with Emmy Destinn as Marie and Carl Jörn as Hans, plus Gustav Mahler to conduct, on. All those performances, however, were given in a German translation of the original Czech text, whereas the present revival is in English. And just there, in the opinion of this chronicler, lies the whole secret of the change.

The English version happens to be for the most part eminently satisfactory. The words really sound as if they belonged with the notes! Add to that phenomenon the admirably clear enunciation of the entire cast—so clear that without the slightest effort the listener catches nearly every syllable—and the result is that you easily follow the progress of the plot and for once are enabled to enjoy little complications that no longer puzzle you.

Of course, I am speaking for that large part of the public which does not readily understand German. Those people now know what "The Bartered Bride" is all about, enjoy the vivacious comedy, and take an added pleasure in the gracious and characteristic melody that bubbles in an unceasing flow. Naturally, they are assisted in their enjoyment by the excellences of the performance. The whole thing is done with enormous zest and go, and although the settings never stray from the conventional, the stage pictures are pleasing. Even the American Ballet Ensemble, while doubtless not authentically Czech in its divers manifestations, makes an agreeable part of the presentation.

Of individual singing-actors, Louis d'Angelo as Kezal, the marriage broker, carries off first honors through his remarkably effective enunciation and his uncommon skill and authority as a comedian. Mario Chamlee, a welcome return to the Metropolitan fold, sings for the most part admirably as Hans and acts with great relish. Muriel Dickson, a young Scottish soprano who had delighted us in Gilbert and Sullivan, does no less well as Marie. George Rasely is most amusing as the stuttering Hans, and the duties of the traveling circus folk are capably discharged by the giant Norman Cordon as the ring-master, the dainty Natalie Bodanskaya as Esmeralda and their several colleagues.

The other late addition to the "popular" repertory (on the evening of the 20th) consisted of "Lucia di Lammermoor," followed by a new ballet of George Balanchine's devising, entitled "The Bat." Emily Hardy, who had been heard the previous week as Gilda in "Rigoletto," and Joseph Bentonelli, who had figured in the same performance as the Duke, were respectively the Lucy Ashton and the Master of Ravenswood.

Though this time Miss Hardy did appreciably better, she by no means fulfilled the exacting requirements of Donizetti's music (let alone the superimposed decorations). Nevertheless, Sembrich, Melba and Tetrazzini in all their glory were never applauded as she was! Indeed, the audience was so ready with its handclapping and cheers that eventually those continual and indiscriminate demonstrations of approval (Miss Hardy was only one of the elect) became a veritable nuisance.

Mr. Bentonelli, for his part, was tremendously in earnest, sang at times better than he had sung here before, and in the marriage scene showed no little dramatic power. Norman Cordon contributed a praiseworthy Bide-the-Bent; Carlo Morelli an acceptable Henry Ashton.

In the following ballet the Bat himself (two gentlemen in one, to paraphrase Mrs. Malaprop, and each supplied with an enormous wing) raced around the stage spreading a somewhat puzzling dismay among the other dancers, whose work was remarkable rather for energy than for rhythmic accuracy or finish. This active, if obscure affair, had as complement an indifferent performance of music by Johann Strauss, much, but not all, of it taken from "Die Fledermaus."

Soviet Theater Festival Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

THE 1936 Soviet theater festival in September, fourth in an annual series, offers a program much superior to previous festivals. Visitors for the first time will have an opportunity to see the best dramatic and operatic performances not only of Moscow repertory theaters, but also of those of Leningrad, Kieff and Tiflis. The Georgian State Theater and the Ukrainian State Dramatic Theater will be brought to Moscow and Leningrad for the occasion.

The privilege of opening the festival has been given to Moscow's new Theater of People's Art. Under the direction of Nikolai Okhlopkoff, this theater recruits amateur musicians and dancers in the factories, offices and collective farms of Moscow province, and utilizes their native talents in spontaneous spectacles.

Okhlopkoff excited attention last year by his bizarre production of the Soviet propaganda play, "Aristocrats." Another version of this play will be presented in this year's festival by the Vakhtangoff Theater. Meyerhold offers his eccentric conception of the Russian classic, Griboyedoff's "Woe to Wit." The Moscow Opera Theater, by way of contrast, will present its conservative production of Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onégin."

The Moscow Art Theater has selected for this year's festival its superb production of Tolstoi's "Resurrection," with the veteran actor Khachaloff. The most active of the newer theaters, the Theater of the Revolution, offers Selvinsky's modern play, "White Bear Umka."

The Georgian State Theater will present a Georgian classical play in Moscow while the Frank Theater of Kieff will offer a modern play, "Destruction of the Squadron," by the Ukrainian dramatist Korneichuk in Leningrad.

The Leningrad Mali Opera Theater will present Ivan Dzerzinsky's new opera, "And Quiet Flows the Don," the popular success of the season. The festival will fittingly end with the Leningrad ballet, "Fountain of Bakhchissaral," with the young Soviet dancer, Ulanova.

Visitors will be permitted to attend rehearsals and to talk with actors and directors.

'Rise and Shine'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

WE ARE often told that the theater cannot compete with the cinema on the ground of spectacular realism. This information, however, has never penetrated to the Theater Royal, Drury Lane, the most famous and longest-established of England's playhouses. In the new show there, "Rise and Shine," a gigantic musical comedy, we are introduced at the start to a train that appears to move. This is only preliminary to what is to come later, culminating, at the end of the first act, in an autogiro that bodily lifts Miss Binnie Hale and Mr. Jack Whiting off the stage before our eyes.

The justification for this is that Miss Hale, as Anne Sibthorpe, is lady in waiting to Princess Yraine of Moronia. The Princess has been isolated in England by her mother to keep her away from a young captain in the Moronian army with whom she is in love. Now, Anne's fiancé is a famous airman (Jack Whiting). What, then, could be more natural than that he should surreptitiously fly the whole party back to home and romance.

Anyway, that is what he does, and the rest of the cast follows after them in the interval, as is the way in musical comedies. The general reunion in Moronia eventually leads to mutual forgiveness, and a rapturous sunrise over the mountains which the stage managers of the Lane unaccountably shrink from realistically portraying.

"Rise and Shine" is a large, generous, heterogeneous, higgledy-piggledy, slapdash entertainment of which no one is expected to be overcritical. Its principals are excellent. Miss Hale is always vivacious and lighthearted, and Mr. Whiting, who is an import from America, confirms the good impression he made in "Anything Goes." He sings well, looks well and dances well. The dancing is indeed the chief source of pleasure.

Drury Lane—Rise and Shine, by Harry Graham and Desmond Carter. From the original by Arnold and Gilbert. Music by Robert Stolz. Dresses designed by René Hubert, scenery by Alick Johnstone. Directed by Ralph Reader. Presented May 6, 1936.

O'Neill in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

LORD LONGFORD'S organization of Irish players may not have been wise in bringing their production of "Ah, Wilderness!" to London, but we are exceedingly grateful to them all the same.

Judged by West End standards, this Irish company, from the Dublin Abbey and Gate Theaters, is woefully amateurish. In such circumstances, it would have been better policy to have presented only Irish plays, in which an Irish company has obvious advantages.

But "Ah, Wilderness!" is such a delightful play that one is glad to see it no matter how indifferently it may be put on. Its simplicity and frankness of appeal are distinctly more to the taste of English audiences than is the pretentiousness usually associated with the name of Eugene O'Neill. Here are no masks, no speeches in small print, no clumsy symbolism about better selves and worser selves, but a plain and straightforward story about a callow youth who has the notion that Independence Day is a good occasion for showing independence. As Richard Miller, Mr. Cyril Cusack is very good indeed, and had the rest of the company been equally sastisfactory, the Longford production of "Ah, Wilderness!" would have been notable.

Westminster Theater—Ah, Wilderness! a Comedy of Recollection. By Eugene O'Neill. Presented May 4, 1936.

Prague Theater Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

THE theatrical season in Prague which has just come to an end made a good record. At the National Theater, the focus of Czech stage life, 33 plays were produced, of which 10 were of Czech origin. Of the many foreign plays, two American dramas were most successful: "Dinner at Eight," which was also very popular on the screen, and which was played 27 times, and O'Neill's trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," produced by the late stage manager Dr. Hilar, which was played 19 times. For a theater based on the repertory plan these numbers are considered very satisfactory.

From the original Czech output two plays in particular had a wide appeal despite their foreign subjects. One, written by the director of the National Theater, was based on the tale of "Sindbad the Sailor"; the other centered round the character of Marie Antoinette. Of modern English drama "Richard of Bordeaux" was the most popular, owing perhaps to the fact that its heroine, Queen Anne, was a Bohemian princess. The performance of Pirandello's latest play, which was attended by the author, was an outstanding event.

The new season will open with Lope de Vega's "Fuenteovejuna" in commemoration of the tercentenary of the Spanish dramatist. The plot of this historical play deals with a rebellion of the people against a dictator's tyranny. Among the Czech dramatists, F. Langer, author of "Ragged Edge," will be represented by a play based on the World War.

The Municipal Theater has announced a Shaw Festival to celebrate the eightieth anniversary of the Irish dramatist.

Salzburg Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The feature of this year's Salzburg Festival (July 25-Aug. 31) is the Arturo Toscanini series, which will include 12 performances of "Fidelio," "Meistersinger" and "Falstaff." There will also be two concerts by the Vienna Philharmonic under the baton of the Italian master.

Bruno Walter is to conduct "Tristan," "Don Giovanni" and "Corregidor" (Hugo Wolf). Felix von Weingartner, director of the Vienna State Opera, will conduct "Figaro" and "Cosi Fan Tutte," and Artur Rodzinski of Cleveland and Pierre Monteaux of Paris will direct several concerts.

Outstanding in the dramatic program are the traditional "Jedermann" and Goethe's "Faust," both staged by Max Reinhardt.

Established Nearly Half a Century
THOMAS SMITH
Specialising in old and new Violins and 'Cellos. The "Thomas Smith" tenor.
Write for Catalogue.
121-123 Sherlock Street, Birmingham, Eng.
Telephone MID. 3766

A Musical EDUCATION

Piano mastery is an unfailing mark of culture. More boys and girls have learned their music at the keyboard of a Kimball than any other make.

Kimball has built up a reputation at the hands of artists teachers and citizens of discriminating character and wise buying motives that is unapproached by any other piano builder. New style R Colonial Kimball Grand embodies a supreme piano value. See it at your dealer or write for details.

W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY
Kimball Hall Chicago, Illinois
Also Architects and Builders of Kimball Organs

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Students Who Learn to Design for Mass Production

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Artists in Industry

Students Studying Machines as Well as Design

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

"ONE hook on a dress, when it comes to producing dresses by the thousand, can make a tremendous difference in the cost. The design must be worked out to the simplest form."

It was not a manufacturer who said that to me, but Dana P. Vaughan, dean of the Rhode Island School of Design. "While our fundamental product is students," he told me, "our aim is to develop students in an environment which will fit them for the actual situations of outside life."

Every-day living means contact with countless thousands of objects which must be first designed before they are cut out by machinery and sold in warehouse and store. It means reliance to a very large extent on what we call mass production. Rhode Island, the first state in the Union to introduce machine industrial methods into the textile trade—the cradle of the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States—was also one of the pioneer states in practical arts.

Nowhere are the fundamentals of art more closely adhered to, the fine arts more reverently esteemed, the basic integrity of western culture more carefully guarded than at the Rhode Island School of Design. There are only three independent and self-contained art schools in the United States which are older. No other has a larger teaching staff. Founded about fifty years ago, on the small sum of $1675 lying idle in a fund which had been used for the great Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, it received its impetus from the shock which national pride had suffered on encountering the artistic poverty revealed by the Exposition. From the first class of 189 students it has grown to its present enrollment of over 1800.

Local Industry Served

In all its design departments local industry is served. The school buildings include two fully equipped factories representing the main sources of modern commerce in the state, textiles and jewelry. Added to thorough academic training, for which students must come equipped with good high school records and the ability to advance intellectually as well as technically, contact with the outside world is a very definite requirement, whether the student be taking up teaching of art, costume, jewelry, fabric or stained glass designing, illustrating of books or advertisements, theatrical work or the mechanical end of cotton-spinning.

Walking along North Main Street one hears the whirring of power looms and the hammer of metal-cutting machinery. One smells the steamed oiliness of yarns in process of scouring and carding, and the foundry grittiness of iron or silver filings. How sharply the laboratory textile and jewelry buildings contrast with the still, silent classrooms in the adjoining halls, where students are painting portraits on canvas, modeling sculpture pieces in clay, drawing with pencil or charcoal. Yet one feels the closest unity.

The young woman firing an enamel brooch in a small kiln has years of drawing and painting, study in color composition and research in history and literature behind her. The young man weaving worsted suiting has passed all tests in color and design and chemistry; he has acquired a working knowledge of silk and wool and cotton textiles from the days of the T'ang dynasty, through the spread of silk weaving to the western hemisphere, the lavish period of the Renaissance, the mechanical developments of the nineteenth century, up to the very moment when he is producing next year's pattern.

Work Season Ahead

Besides having to pass the test of practicability from the mass production viewpoint, a student's design must be a whole season in advance. These qualifications, combined with artistic achievement, enable the school to conduct a valuable clinic, with the co-operation of local mills. "She had two designs accepted this morning, and her eyes are like stars," Miss Grace Ripley said to me, one morning recently, in discussing the work of a graduate student, a woman who had gone back to the school because of the sudden necessity for turning her talent to profitable use. Miss Ripley who, with Miss Bernice Jamieson, has charge of what is called "Total Styling—Consumer Contact," was as thrilled as her young students that day, and they were "walking on air" because some of their designs had been taken over by manufacturers, and they had therefore entered the professional field. Out of 20 patterns submitted, 17 had found a home. That meant that not only had these designs conformed to the high artistic standard of the school before being sent outside, but the industry had found them capable of being reproduced in quantity at a salable price and with a definite "consumer" appeal.

Miss Ripley studies the manufacturer's problems, the past, present and future of a line of merchandise, the trend of the market, the trend of fashion, "thought waves" which influence style—conditions in politics, back-to-nature trends, reminiscent historical leanings, "classic" revivals, mass adventures into color. Even weather prophecies enter into the work of forecasting textile fashions. Some patterns, she explained, are the "universal loves," such as textured stripes and field flowers, although in the case of the latter the flower inspiring the motif must be one familiar to people in all parts of the United States. The designs accepted that morning were for the spring of 1937.

Benefits of Mass Production

Believing that mass production is not only an economic necessity but also a means of widespread introduction of the beautiful in design and craftsmanship entering into the original piece of work, Miss Ripley feels that her job is to encourage the close co-ordination between art and modern science which has demonstrated itself in, for example, the printing of books. When printing was invented, it will be recalled, there was wholesale destruction of inventions and presses because of the fear that the machinery would destroy the hand labor. It is due to mass printing that books are today available to all.

"Our whole thought," explained this remarkable instructor, who was originally a theatrical designer, "is to accept mass production as a great means of disseminating creative and beautiful ideas. We must not decry the machine as our enemy but accept it as a super tool, as a means of distributing ideas formerly out of ordinary people's reach." Last year the school furnished the design for one product which sold "in a big way" in a Connecticut factory and finally involved 40 factories, putting thousands of men employed to work.

Jobs Exist For the Well-Equipped

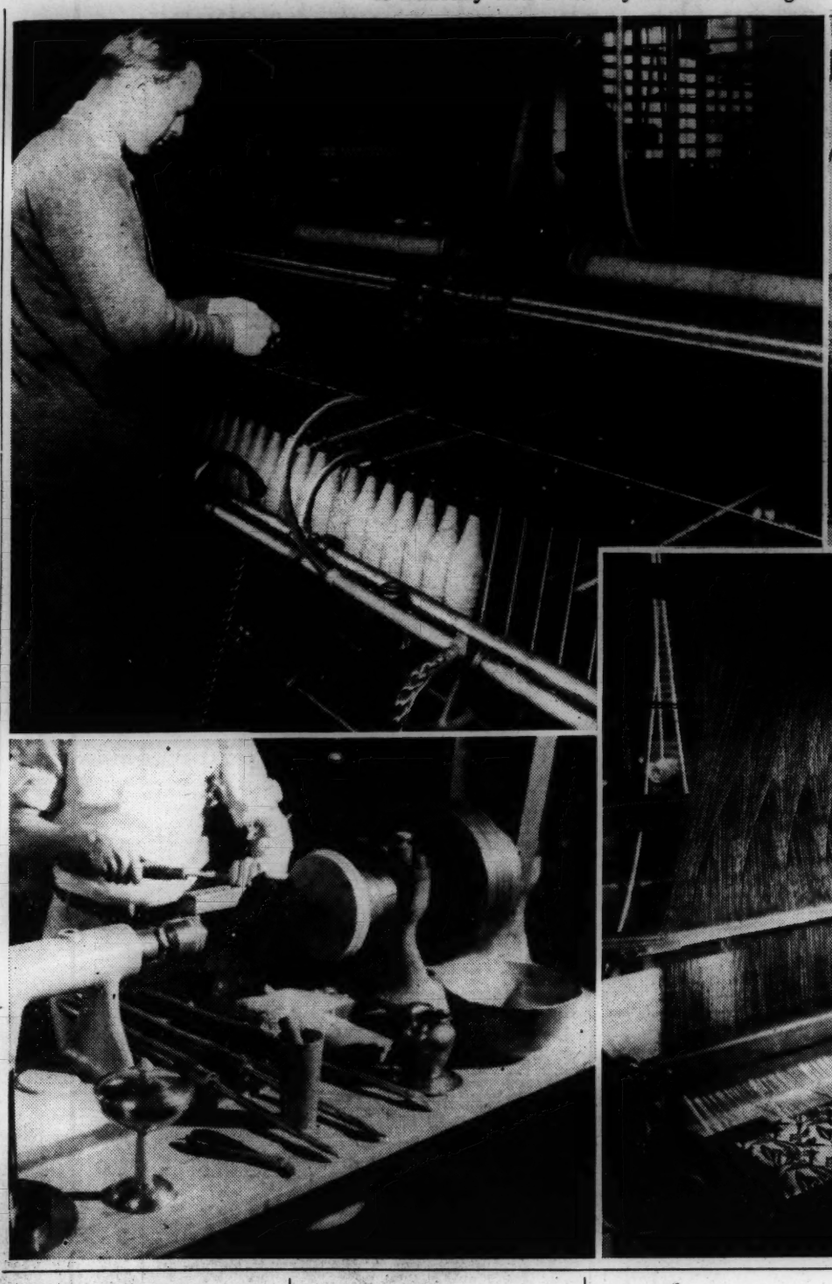
Industry today looks to the art school for its experts in all departments. "It is fast approaching the scientific and getting away from the old rule-of-thumb methods," said William D. Fales, head of the textile department. The list of requests for workers which he had on his desk illustrated the contention that there are jobs for those who are equipped to meet industry's needs. Some of the recent positions which graduates of his department had filled were that of designing and styling shirtings in a New York studio, scientific and chemical testing in the laboratory of a cotton plant, supervising a textile dyeing house, analyzing narrow fabrics such as braids, and calico printing. A Canadian firm had written requesting a young man who could take full charge of a mill that was weaving upholstery.

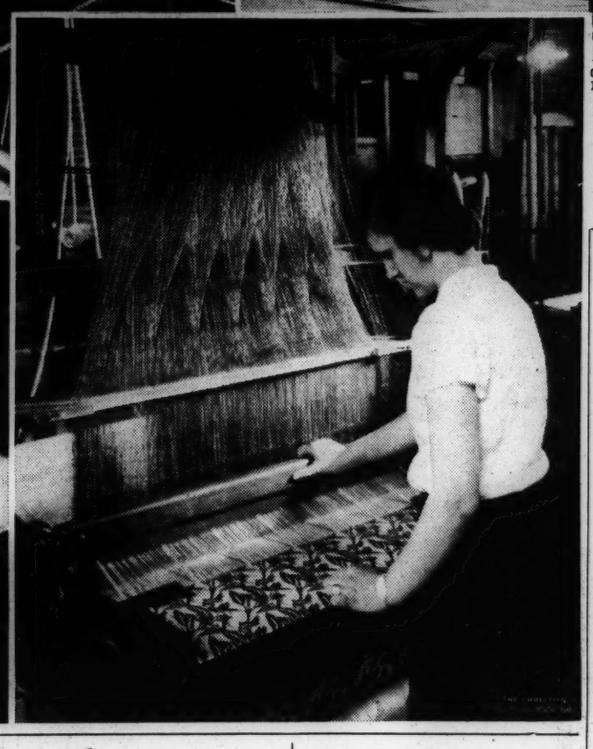
"All of the students sent to fill such jobs," Mr. Fales added, "have had instruction in the fine arts to some extent. They have learned to appreciate painting. They have studied in the adjoining museum, which is a rich laboratory for them, the rare textiles of ancient Persia, Egypt, Italy, China. Some of the young men who come here have as their sole objective some phase of the textile industry. We have a general textile course which teaches manufacturing and gives appreciation of design and color. Then we have the textile design course which emphasizes design and color, and also gives appreciation of manufacturing."

Jewelry Department

The jewelry department, under the supervision of A. Sydney Rollings, goes intimately into the problems of fabricated design. Machines are erected for hub and dye work. Patterns which are pleasing when worked out by hand are tested to see whether they could be profitably made by the thousand in the costume and inexpensive jewelry factories with which Providence and such neighboring cities as Attleboro, Mass., abound. Pen and ink stands, desk sets, table silver, watch cases, and all manner of novelties must be studied with the same eye to style trends as the costumes evolved in another department, and the fabrics already discussed.

Graphic arts follow the same co-operative system with outside industry, the students designing a great deal of printed matter, layouts for posters and labels. One boy designed a line of shellac can which has been a market success. Two-and-a-half years of English and three of history are required, for, says Dean Vaughan, "We find that the cleverest students, capable of meeting the demands of every-day living, have invariably been students with the richest background from every angle. In other words, the broader the background intellectually as well as technically, academic as well as aesthetic, the greater the student's potentialities. Mere ability to draw or design on paper is by no means sufficient."





Courtesy Rhode Island School of Design; By a Staff Photographer

The Rhode Island School of Design. Upper Row: Left—Spinning in the Department of Textiles. Right—Museum of Art. Lower Row: Left—Work in the Metal Department. Right—At the Jacquard Loom

Summer Study Abroad

Courses for Almost Any Need and in Many Lands

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALMOST two hundred institutions outside the continental United States already have announced programs of summer sessions planned with a special view of attracting students and teachers during the vacation period. These colleges and universities are not limited to Europe; they spread from Japan and Hawaii to Mexico and Tunis. The curricula are almost as varied as the locations. These summer schools offer a practical and attractive solution to the modern joy of combining travel with education, and they both create and satisfy a popular demand. In many cases, the cost, including transportation, of a summer spent abroad in this fashion is no more expensive than participation in similar university sessions in the United States.

Credit Given

It is both interesting and significant to record the trend in what may be called educational summer travel. Originally, the European summer school was to afford instruction in language, phonetics and the literature of the country visited. The advantages of learning Spanish, French, Italian or German in Spain, France, Italy or Germany require no elaboration. Gradually, however, courses were added which interpreted the history and culture of the country. To these were naturally added courses in government. Today the fare is rich and varied.

Colleges and universities in the United States, furthermore, increasingly recognizing the value of European study, are more and more willing to give credit for it. First only a relatively small number of American institutions granted such recognition following the satisfactory passing of examinations in foreign schools; now the practice is widespread, and there are but few reservations. Many boards of education in the larger cities have made it mandatory that teachers seeking to qualify for salary increases shall take same appropriate course in an institution of higher learning. To meet this requirement and, at the same time, to have the experience, frequently particularly valuable, of residence abroad for a longer or shorter time, has seemed to many teachers an eminently wise proceeding, and American school authorities in numerous instances wisely have approved it.

Today we find almost a dozen American colleges carrying out courses overseas under the leadership of their own professors. These either are part and parcel of an organized school abroad or take the form of field work done partially in co-operation with an established program in another country. Oberlin's group under Dr. Louis E. Lord making its annual pilgrimage for Archaeological study in Greece, the many groups sponsored by Teacher's College, Columbia, and the University of Kentucky group directed by Dr. Henry Beaumont at the Psychological Institute of the University of Vienna are but a few examples of this trend.

The facilities afforded by the proximity of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office have given rise to several summer schools in Geneva. The approach to the problems of international relations which residence in that city permits is unique.

Scholarships Offered

This year scholarships and fellowships have been made available for Americans by at least half a dozen European institutions. One European institution of higher learning has invited to its summer session two holders of scholarships from every accredited college in this country. The scholarships provide tuition and fees, and the recipients have only to pay slightly more than $50 for the six weeks' residence abroad, including railroad fares, frequent excursions, board and lodging—all arranged for by the university in question. This particular summer school goes so far as to send one of its staff to New York to accompany the group across the Atlantic and give preliminary language instruction and orientation courses without extra cost.

Frequently institutions abroad have their classes synchronize with well-known musical or theatrical festivals—such as those on Salzburg and Stratford. Some schools specializing in physical education have changed their locale to Berlin at the time of the Olympic Games so that they may be even more attractive.

The International School of Art will present unusual backgrounds for the courses in the exotic beauty spots of Huculi in Poland, Eger in Hungary, and Veseli and Moravu in Czechoslovakia. Particularly worthy of note is the arrangement made this year by this same school for a group to be located in the palace of Queen Marie at Bran, Roumania. Those interested in the Orient can find in Sankaido, Tokyo and Kuruizawa curricula offered with the purpose of introducing Western students to Japanese culture and political economics. Special mention should be made of educational opportunities offered during the coming summer months in Jyvaskyla, Finland; Split Dalmatia, and (coming nearer home) in Mexico City.

A useful manual entitled "Summer Courses Abroad," edited by William Howes Collins for the educational service department of one of the steamship companies is now in its sixth edition. This booklet lists all the curricula in summer courses abroad which have been reported thus far this year. Even the briefest examination of the manual will indicate the wide range and the proportions of this new development in education. Mr. Collins is the author of "Erasing Study Boundaries," an article relating to summer courses abroad which appears in a recent issue of "The Key Reporter," the publication of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

Back of the Headlines

Our Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROUND TABLERS who come in to see their Chairman when they pass through Boston after periods spent in various European countries always say something like this: "I like the people of Germany" (or Spain, or Italy, or England, as the case may be). "They are my friends. When I read headlines that indicate tension and feeling between countries, I think of my friends, with whom I have stayed, or bicycled, or gone on walking trips. I am not taken in any more by headlines. I know that back of them are people with ideals and interests like mine—people I admire and like." And within the week a young man who has spent his last two college vacations with students of Germany and England added to statements like the above this thought: "I hope we young people will be able to help the world change the kind of international relations expressed in headlines to a kind based on what we know of one another personally."—Chairman.

England

Dear Chairman:

Please, may I have the privilege, through belonging to the so-called over twenties, to profit by the institution of "Our Youth Round Table" for love's sake to correct wrong impressions in my own country (the Netherlands) and perhaps elsewhere about the country in which I now have lived for several months?

For years, I believed and many of my acquaintances in the Netherlands believed, and still believe, that English people lack general knowledge, that their conversations are shallow and that they are only good for sports. According to my later experience they have been placed in an extremely wrong light. I have had the opportunity to meet people of several denominations, yet all of them belonging to what I should call the intellectual bourgeoisie, "well-bred" people. I found their interests to be like ours of the Netherlands; their knowledge about history, literature, nature, and so on, deep, well-founded, general. They love the arts and all the really good things of life as we do, and most earnestly.

It is said, furthermore, that English people are rather reserved. Thanks to my experience I can say this depends on the attitude we have toward them—and it is just the same everywhere. According to my mind, the belief of having a reserved character is a so-called claim which English people put to themselves or it has been put on them by other people's thoughts.

To my consciousness there is but one country and its inhabitants, one home. All barriers, all misunderstandings fall away by and through this knowledge. At any rate if one sees it as such.

Only certain superficial habits of thinking differ from ours, seen in other table manners, and even those are small, and such kind of things, but there is certainly no difference between the deep things of the mind.

Love, kindness, thoughtfulness and such like qualities have been and are still shown to me.

I learn to know the English people more and more through daily contact and radio. I cannot be thankful enough for all my new-made friends are doing for me and have done for me, and I have the greatest respect for the manifold beautiful qualities demonstrated by what we call the English people.

(Mrs.) C. R. V. d. T.

Glimpse of Indiana University, at Bloomington, Scene of a Recent Conference of Student International Relations Clubs

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

Mr. P. L. W. wants to know what other "Round Tablers" think of his ideas. Well, being an ardent collector of pets, I have to reply.

Just this winter a tramp wire-haired terrier paid us a few days' visit. In February an affectionate yellow and white alley Tom made himself at home, so he's Sissy Pop. Then in February a beautiful black Persian decided to stay, notwithstanding the fact that she made three cats, a dog and a bird boarding here. However, in self-defense we got rid of, by giving to friends, the one cat and the bird, only to get a turtle and a bunny, and two of the four Promethea moths decided to hatch, occupying the bird cage. I've got a dozen or more Cecropia cocoons yet to hatch, and soon I expect my snake friends to come out with their young. I've grass and garter snake friends.

My husband and children, two girls, are learning many interesting things about nature, along with my habit of collecting things. It's fun to see the treasures of nature, these lovely moths, develop in your own home. It's a sort of sugar-coated lesson pill, for natural history is taught in schools as lessons.

There is one thing I'd like to know. How can I keep the "live stock" down. This ability to collect does fill up a city lot! Maybe we'd best get a farm after all.

I'm a former mail bagger and have some very precious friendships through it. I am to have the pleasure of meeting a friend this year. Advanced in calculated years to a Round-Table seat, I wish to thank the many who have give me food for thought in their letters in the Monitor. (Mrs.) P. C. W.

England

Dear Chairman:

I was most interested to read a letter published in "The Youth Round Table" on Tuesday, Jan. 28.

It was by one who is now well known among us, and it does cheer me to read his paragraph about his gratitude for being able "to get in with a set of young Christian Scientists in London."

During the last year a movement to encourage the making of friendships among young Christian Scientists has been rapidly growing in London.

Now a definite club is being established for providing recreation of all sorts, and arrangements are being made to get a central clubhouse as a meeting place.

It is only with the hope that we may be of service that we offer a hearty welcome to those who come from "the four corners of the earth."

(Mr.) C. B.

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

May I announce myself as a "graduate" of the Mail Bag who is following the new Round Table with great interest.

Though I was educated partly in the United States, Mexico is my native land, and I love the manner in which the Monitor prints the interesting events of "patria mia" as no other paper in this country does. Truly The Christian Science Monitor is itself an ambassador of good will.

I was interested in the letter from Miss D. B. of New Jersey. She says her parents married in Nicaragua and that she has a great urge to see the tropics. I hope someday she will be able to gratify that wish, and see the warmth, beauty and native culture of Mexico and Central America. Art, music, good books, and the theater are my favorite hobbies. I am a member of the Chicago Art Institute.

Please accept my sincere good wishes for you, our Chairman, and all writers and readers of The Christian Science Monitor, and the Round Table. (Miss) C. R. A.

England

Dear Chairman:

What an uncomfortable thing a conscience is! I have been wishing to write to the Round Table ever since it started, but I always seem to have listened to the argument that I have been too busy, so now at last here goes. I am 27 and married. We don't seem to have so many contributions from married readers. Is it that they are too busy with their families? Surely there must be plenty, who like myself, have no children.

There has been much talk in these columns of peace and war. I think the reasons for war are far more fundamental than most people think. I am convinced that the problem is a financial one, and that until we become demesmerized about our present financial system, and place it upon a more sound basis, any efforts to prevent war are only superficial. There is a lot of talk about "credit," and we certainly cannot get along in the world without it, but what we need to see about "credit" is, that its basis is intelligence, and not gold, or any other metal. Where would the credit of England be if tomorrow most of us decided to "down tools." It wouldn't matter if she had all the gold in the world in her vaults, her credit at that moment would be practically nil. Then too, there is something very unsound about a financial system which makes people in Australia pay about 1s. 6d. a pound for butter in order to get in into the export market, and sold over here in England for 1s. 1d. a pound. However, we are waking up, but slowly indeed.

I love the Monitor, and always see that it is well used. Other married girls might be interested to know that my cooking has become nearly international through the Monitor. I have collected recipes of many nations and they are enjoyed by everybody. Not all of the Monitor recipes are suited to a slim purse. Most of them seem to require a refrigerator. Well I don't know about the States, but few people that I know in England seem to possess one. Then too, the use of canned goods seems to be so general. Surely fresh food is cheaper and better where it can be had. I believe, however, that the price of canned goods in the States is cheaper than here in England.

Best wishes to all Round Tablers.

(Mrs.) E. S.

* * *

Recipes inexpensive in one country are likely to be expensive to make in another country. This is because ingredients vary in price, due to agricultural conditions. Also cooking methods differ. So "foreign" recipes are on the whole a luxury, no matter where tried. Your point about refrigerators may be of general interest. The climate in the United States is not so soft as in England. With sharp changes and more dryness, food does not keep here without refrigerators (except in springhouses in the country). Yes, even the poorest families have some sort of icebox; and because the American housewife is used to labor-saving devices, automatic refrigeration is largely used in most cities. Houses and flats count it regular equipment. In answer to your last question: Goods are canned in the United States and can be got abundantly and cheaply. They are very well put up and sometimes for salads and special dishes preferred to fresh because ready to serve. Interesting, isn't it, how these details of home life are seldom found in books and articles? And sometimes they seem to exaggerate the differences between countries just because unexplained. So thank you for asking.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

SCHOOLS—British Isles

PAXTON PARK St. Neots, Huntingdonshire
A Home School beautifully situated in an ideal environment of Park, playing fields, gardens, woods, and river—75 acres in extent—within easy distance of Cambridge, Bedford, and London; eminently suited to the needs of boys and girls whose parents abroad require English ideals, home training and country life. Bible study, English, citizenship, music, and dramatic art receive special attention. Small classes, large staff, provide efficient preparation for Public examinations up to University standard. For further particulars, apply Secretary.

Wycliffe College for Boys
STONEHOUSE, ENGLAND
(Under the Cotswold Hills)
Entrance Scholarships are offered for competition in June. Four boarding houses, one vegetarian, and a Junior School. Special facilities for attending Christian Science Sunday School. For fuller details see Public Schools' Year Book. Prospectus on application to the Headmaster.

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognised by the Board of Education. Preparation for University Scholarship and other public examinations. International outlook.
Apply Principal. Tel. ESHER 810

ST HILDAS
DORSET RD., BEXHILL-ON-SEA ENGLAND
P. N. E. U. School for Girls, Small Boys and Day Pupils.
Entire charge if desired.
Happy home life. Boys and girls also received in holidays.
Principal, Miss Houghton Barker

ROXBURY
Boarders and Day Scholars
Junior School for Boys and Girls
Senior School for Girls
INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION
Elmbridge 2583 CADOGAN RD., SURBITON SURREY, ENGLAND

CHALLONER
71-72 Queens Gate, London, S. W. 7
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS
A liberal education and high standard of work. Individual attention.
Apply Headmistress. Tel. FRO. 4223.

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park land and playing fields 20 miles from London
Experienced Staff. Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 26

Vernon House
Brondesbury, London, N. W. 6, England
(Recognized by the Board of Education)
"This School is rendering valuable service to the community." (See Government Report). Forty Scholarship successes. Boys needing encouragement brought up to standard. Day boys and Day boarders only.
H. Ernest Evans, B.A., LL.D., Headmaster
Tel. Willesden 1681

GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
All commercial subjects; specialist in handwriting; individual instruction to each pupil. Desirable room for ladies.
Full particulars given on request.
3 John Dalton Street, Deansgate Manchester, England
Phone: BLAckfriars 3190

Tomorrow
See illustrated advertisement in Monitor Magazine Section
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

SCHOOLS

SEA PINES SCHOOL On Cape Cod Fall, Spring and Summer (Winter Term in Florida)
College preparatory and cultural courses. Joyous, earnest living in the light of satisfying, dependable ideals.
Special projects for adults
Address Box 5, FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY of DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The first and foremost institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training in Acting, Directing and Teaching. Teachers' Summer Course July 6 to Aug. 14
For catalog—address the Secretary. Room 255-E.
Carnegie Hall New York

BUSINESS

Secretarial Training
Start any Monday, day or evening. Day school enrolls only 4-year high school graduates.
Call, write or phone State 1881 for Catalog.
The Gregg College
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

BEAUTY CULTURE

Splendid opportunities are continually open to graduates of our school, the largest in New England. Every graduate in 1935 was placed. Opportunities in 1936 should be better. Fully equipped kir given absolutely free. Reasonable tuition. Write for free booklet.
HUB ACADEMY
of Hair and Beauty Culture
161M Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

DAY SCHOOLS

The BEAVER Country Day School
Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts
A girls' school nationally recognized for its personnel, methods and equipment. A few boarding pupils can be taken. Tel. LON. 0715 or write for information.
Eugene Randolph Smith, Headmaster.

KINDERGARTEN

Perritot Nursery School and Kindergarten
Ages 1½ to 6 years
Inquire for full information
MISS LILY C. DURELL, Director
3730 Cartier Street Vancouver, B. C.

Listed Stock Quotations

Railroad and Utility Issues Higher in Quiet Trading Session

Commodity and Money Markets

Demand for Rail Shares Features Selective Market

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Railway stocks, aided by scattered industrial specialties, provided the main support for today's quiet market.

Many of the recent leaders were unable to get going, however, and here and there issues tripped over profit-taking.

Allied Chemical was up 4 points on a small turnover near the start of the final hour, and other gainers of fractions to 2 or so included Santa Fe, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, American Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, U. S. Pipe & Foundry, J. I. Case and Westinghouse. The motors, oils, steels and mines marked time.

News Is Indifferent

The close was firm. Transfers approximated 1,000,000 shares.

The news was neither especially stimulating nor depressing. U. S. Government bonds eased. Wheat pointed downward after early firmness. The majority of foreign currencies were unchanged in terms of the dollar.

Shares of U. S. Industrial Alcohol and National Lead were in supply. The latter fell back when the company directors voted a 50-cent dividend on the new stock which was equivalent to the $5 rate paid on the old issue.

While many railroad men are still skeptical regarding the benefits of lower passenger fares, there was buying in the carrier division on the theory that cheaper travel costs will ultimately bring much larger revenues to the principal roads.

Some Rail Bonds Rise

A few medium and low priced rails gained fractions to a point in the bond market today while the rest of the corporate list drifted aimlessly within a narrow range.

Carriers which went forward were North Western 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s of 1947, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Southern Railway 4s. A handful of high priced rails met with a little selling and gave ground including Santa Fe 4s, Northern Pacific 4s and Pennsylvania 4½s.

Shortly before noon the U. S. Government group ruled about 1-32 to 6-32 lower under mild pressure. Dealers said the lower prices reflected lack of support rather than liquidation on any specific developments. Some of the offerings, they said, came from small banks.

Issues lower were the Treasury 4¼s, the 3¼s of 1944, and the 3s of 1951. Up slightly were the 2¾s.

Industrial and utility obligations were irregular on limited turnover. Francisco Sugar 7½s moved up about a point. Postal Telegraph 5s improved somewhat. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s declined a small fraction.

With the exception of French 7½s which gave up more than 2 points on selling attributed in market circles to uncertainties over the future of the French franc, the foreign list was traded at modest gains.

Reductions Coming In International Telephone Rates

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Commissioner Paul A. Walker of the Communications Commission announced today that sharp reductions in international telephone rates would be effected July 1.

Mr. Walker, director of the FCC telephone division, said he had been informed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company that reductions ranging from 25 to 33 per cent would be inaugurated in regular week-day rates, with some reductions on Sunday calls amounting to 50 per cent.

As examples of the cuts, Walker said the rate from New York to Paris, London, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Lima, Peru, now is $30 for a three-minute conversation. This will be cut to $21 on week days and $15 on Sundays. The charge to Berlin was slashed from $33 to $24, with a special Sunday rate of $18.

Walker has held informal rate conferences with telephone officials for several months. The cuts were agreed upon after negotiations with foreign telephone companies.

FCC officials said the move was designed primarily to increase telephone traffic.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.96	.96⅛	.90⅜	.90⅜	—.04⅞
July	.85⅛	.85⅛	.83⅝	.84	—.01⅜
September	.85	.85	.83½	.84⅛	—.01
Corn					
May	.63⅜	.64⅜	.63	.64¾	+.01⅝
July	.59¼	.59⅞	.59⅛	.59⅜	— ¼
September	.57¾	.57¾	.57⅛	.57⅜	— ½
Oats					
May	.24	.24	.23¼	.23⅜	— ½
July	.24¾	.24¾	.24⅛	.24⅜	— ⅜
September	.25½	.25⅞	.25¼	.25⅜	— ½
Rye					
May	.52	.53⅜	.52⅜	.53	—.01⅛
July	.53½	.53⅞	.52½	.52¾	— ⅝
September	.53½	.53¾	.53	.53¼	— ⅜
Winnipeg Wheat					
		High	Low	Last	
May		.74¾	.73	.73⅜	
July		.74¾	.73⅛	.73¾	
October		.76	.74⅜	.75	

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
January	97.0b	97.5	97.5	98.0a
June	97.0b			98.5a
July	97.0b			97.5n
September	97.0b			97.5n
October	97.0b	98.0	98.0	98.0a
December	97.0b	98.0	98.0	98.0a

Sales 106.5, unchanged. a—Asked. b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	11.21	11.22	11.21	11.21	—.09
September	11.47	11.52	11.47	11.52	—.10
December	11.87	11.87	11.80	11.84	—.11

Kinner Airplane & Motor

Kinner Airplane and Motor Corporation Ltd., for 1935 reports net loss, after taxes, depreciation, interest and other charges, of $91,838, compared with loss of $211,451 in 1934. Sales were $243,701, against $239,763. Unfilled orders as of May 18, last, were $130,376, against $71,009 on May 18, 1935.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 26	Last May 25
74¾	59	Acme Steel (2½g)	61	61	61	61
13⅞	9⅜	Adams Express (.10b)	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
35¾	22⅛	Adams Millis (¾)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23
26	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	24⅞	24¾	24⅛	24⅞
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2¼	2¼	2¼	
61⅞	58	Air Reduction N	60½	59	60½	59
17⅜	13¼	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	22½	21½	22	20¼
29½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	21	21	21	
45⅛	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	32½	32	32½	
39¼	30	Allegheny Steel (1)	31	31	31	31¼
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	193	190	193	189
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills (1)	24⅞	24	24⅞	24
9½	6¾	Allied Stores	9½	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
74⅝	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	73⅞	73	73⅞	74¼
50½	35⅝	Allis Chalmers	45¼	44½	45¼	44⅝
29½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	23⅜	23	23⅜	22½
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
47½	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	42	42	42	41⅛
125½	75	Amerada (2)	93½	93½	93½	
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50¼	50	50	50
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.20)		44½	44	44
130½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	127½	126¼	126¼	126½
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	129⅝	129	129¼	129⅛
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	163¼	163½	163½	
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	35¾	34¾	35⅜	35
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	64¼	63½	64¼	63
38¾	31	Am Chain	50½	50	50½	49⅞
13¾	3¾	Am Coal (4)	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9
32⅝	22¾	Am Com Alcohol	23	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛
24⅞	16m	Am Crystal Sugar	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	22¼
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	91	91	91	91
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) n	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	34½	34	34½	33½
37¼	25	Am & For Pow 6	30½	30⅛	30½	
18½	12	Am & For Pw 1pf	14½	14	14½	14⅛
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	39½	39½	39½	40
4⅜	3	Am Ice	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
13⅝	9⅝	Am International	10½	9⅞	10½	10⅛
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6	6	6	6
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	27¾	27¼	27⅝	27½
95½	66	Am Loco pf	75	75	75	74½
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24	22⅞	24	22¾
35⅞	27	Am Metal	27¾	27¾	27¾	
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	10¾	10⅛	11⅜	10¾
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5½ pf (1¼)	49	47½	49	47¾
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6½ pf (1¾)	56¾	55½	56½	56
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	20	19¾	20	19½
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	26½
27	18	Am Seating vtc	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	30	30	30	28
91½	56⅜	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	77¾	77	77¾	77⅛
143	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	143	143	143	143
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	29½	28½	29½	28¾
117	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	115	112⅞	115	113
36	26¼	Am Stores (2)	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56⅛	56	56⅝	56
141⅞	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	137	137	137	136¾
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	168½	162⅜	165½	162½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	92¾	92¼	92¾	92½
11⅝	9⅜	Am Type Fdrs (h)	11½	11⅛	11¼	11¼
25⅛	19¼	Am Wat W & E	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	21⅝
104⅞	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	104	104	104	
7¾	3⅜	Am Zinc Lead&S	4	3⅞	3	3⅞
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¾b)	34¼	33⅜	34¼	34
46	35	Anaconda Wire (½)	39½	39½	39½	
26⅝	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20⅝	20	20½	20
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	99¾	99¾	99¾	
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	72⅜	72	72⅜	27
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½e)	54	52	52	55½
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½a)	11⅞	12½	11½	11⅞
22½	8½	Artloom Corp	16	15¾	15¾	16
17¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	16	15⅝	16	16
106	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	100	100	100
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73¼	70¾	72¾	70¾
45¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	26	24¾	26	24¾
18½	13½	Atl Gulf&WI p f		16½	16½	16½
112½	111⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	112½	112¼	112¼	112¼
35⅛	27⅞	Atl Refining (1)	28½	28¼	28⅛	28⅜
73	48	Atlas Powder (2e)	59¼	58¼	59¼	
54½	27⅝	Auburn Auto	30½	29⅞	30½	29½
46½	34	Austin Nichols A (2)	34¾	34¾	34¾	
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
—B—						
67⅜	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40½
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18⅜	18	18⅜	17⅞
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	25¾	25	25¾	24½
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114¾	114½	114¾	114⅝
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	15¾	15¼	15¾	15⅜
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	91½	91	91½	91½
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60f)	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅝
18¼	17⅛	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	18¼
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	23	22	23	21⅝
100½		Beatrice Cr pf (7)	110¼	110¼	110¼	
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3e)	90	90	90	
31¾	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	28¼	27½	28¼	28
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	52½	51⅜	52⅜	52
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.10b)	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16
19⅜	14⅜	Boeing Airplane	19¾	19¼	19½	19¼
63¼	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47½	47	47½	47
100½	91¾	Bon Ami A (4)	92	92	92	92½
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2½)	40½	40½	40½	40⅝
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	27⅝
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	73¾	72¼	73½	72¾
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	48¾	47¼	48¾	47¼
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2f)	42½	42½	42½	
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	48¼	46¾	48	47½
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	104	104	104	104
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8⅛	8¼	8¾	7¾
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	39	39	39	
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas	46¼	45½	46	45½
65⅝	50	Brown Shoe (3)	51½	51½	51½	51
14¼	8¾	Bucyrus Erie	11	10⅞	11	10⅜
20⅞	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
19⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	15½	12¼	15½	15¼
3⅝	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pd	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10¼
31⅛	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	25½	25⅜	25½	25
28⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	24½	24½	24½	24¼
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	26½	26⅜	26½	26⅛
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
25¼	16½	Byers	18¼	17¾	18¼	18¾
74	56¼	Byers pf	56½	56¼	56½	57
25¾	22	Byron Jackson (1)	24½	24⅜	24½	25⅝
—C—						
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31¾	31½	31½	
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	10¾
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	33	32⅜	32½	33¼
16⅛	10⅜	Canada Dry	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅜	12¼	12⅝	12
41½	38	Cannon Mills (2)	38	38	38	38
100⅞	91	Caro C&C st (5)	99½	99½	99½	
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7¼	7	7¼	
18½	12¾	Capital Admin	13½	13½	13½	13¼
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	161½	157	161½	157¼
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	74¾	73½	74¾	73⅞
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	23¾	22½	23¾	22¾
31½		Celotex Co	23¾	23½	23¾	23¾
71½	54	Celotex Co pf	58	56¼	58	57½
35¼	25⅝	Central Aguire (1½f)	28¼	28¼	28¼	
57	35	Central RR ofNJ	41½	41½	41½	
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55	54⅜	55	54¾
19¼	12⅛	Certain-Teed	13¼	12⅞	13¼	12⅝
21	19½	Champion P & F (1)	19¾	19¾	19¾	
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	95	95	95	
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	64¾	64¼	64¾	64⅜
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57⅜	56⅞	57⅜	57
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	1½	1½	1½	
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5½	5⅜	5½	
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1⅝	1⅞	
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅜	3¼	3½	3¼
4¾	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2⅞	3	2¾
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8	8	8	
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
3	1½	Chi Ry I & P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
30¼	21¾	Chickasha Cot O (2)	21½	20½	20½	21⅞
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	97½	95⅜	97½	95⅜
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18	17¼	18	
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	79¾	79¾	79¾	80
7⅝	4¾	City Stores	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
46¼	27¾	*Clark Equipment (.80)	35¾	34⅜	35⅝	35¼
110¾	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	108½	108½	108½	108½
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1f)	38⅞	38	38⅞	38
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	52	52	52	
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)		98	98	92⅞
57½	55⅜	Coca Cola A (3)	57½	57½	57½	
20½	13½	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	14¼	14	14¼	14⅛
104½	102⅜	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	104¼	104¼	104¼	103¼
51⅜	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	44⅛	43¼	44⅛	43⅝
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	110	110	110	
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil		16	15	16
9⅜	2⅝	Colo P & Ir (h)	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
49	24	Colo P&I pf (h)	25⅛	25¼	25¼	26¼
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	33⅜	33	33⅜	33⅜
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	29	28	29	28¼
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19¾	19	19⅝	18¾
93	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	89		88⅞	
45⅛	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½
51¼	43	Columbia P pf (2¾)	42½	42½	42½	43⅜
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	134	119	124	
61¼	44	Comm Credit (2½)	60¾	60¼	60⅜	60½
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	113½	113⅛	113¼	113¼
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60f)	80	80	80	80
110½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	107¼	107	107	107¼
24⅜	16¾	Comm Solvents (.60)	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17¼
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	71	68½	71	69
12¼	7½	Conde Nast Pub	7½	7½	7½	
44⅜	34	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35	34⅛	35	35
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	12¾	12¾	12¾	10½
33½	19	Conn Ry & Lt pf	25¾	24	25¾	
13⅜	8¼	Consol Cigar	9¼	9	9¼	9
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	80	80	80	
4⅜	3	Consol Coal vtc	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
20	18	Consol Coal vtc pf	17⅞	16½	16½	
7⅛	4¾	Consol Film Ind	5	5	5	5¼
38⅞	27⅛	Consol Ed NY (1)	33	31½	32⅞	31⅝
6¼	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12⅛	11⅞	12	11⅞
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
1⅛	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	½	⅝	⅝	⅝
26¼	15¾	Container n	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17½
19¼	10⅝	Cont Baking A	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1⅜
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	75½	74½	75½	74⅜
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (1½b)	19	18¾	19	18¾
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	39	38¼	39	38¼
4	2⅛	Cont Motors		3½	3½	3½
38½	29	Cont Oil (1)	30⅛	29½	30¼	29¾
46	29	Cont Steel (2)	32¼	31½	32¼	31½
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	78¼	77	78¼	77¼
168½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	166½	166½	166½	166½
5⅝	4¼	Cot'n	5		5	
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	53¼	52	52¾	53¼
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35¼	35⅛	35¼	35⅛
27¼	15⅜	Crosley Radio (¼e)	26⅝	26⅛	26½	26
47⅞	45½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46½	46	46	
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8½		8½	7⅞
41	28	Crucible Steel	32	31¾	32	
18½	10⅛	Cuba Ry pf	12½	12⅛	12½	12⅛
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	11⅞	10¼	11	10½
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	98	96	96	95½
44½	35¾	Cudy Packing (2½)	38½	35½	36½	35¾
24¼	18	Curtis Publishing	18½	18¼	18½	18½
104	98½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103⅜	103¼	103½	103½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15¼	15	15¼	15⅛
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1f)	52¼	52	52¼	51
—D—						
80¼	52	Deere & Co	77½	77	77½	77¾
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29½	29½	29½	29½
26	19½	Deisel W G (1½)	24	23½	24	23⅞
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	41¾	40½	41¾	40¼
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛
153	128	Detroit Edison (4)	140	136	140	
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	51½	51½	51½	
42	38	Diamond M pf (1½f)	38½	38½	38½	38½
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23¾	23¼	23¾	
50⅛	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	56⅜	55½	55½	56⅛
75¾	50⅞	Douglas A	58	56¾	58	57
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	33	32	33	
153	133	*du Pont de Nem (3.60f)	134¾	142	143½	144½
133⅛	120	du Pont deb (6)	129¾	128½	129¾	129⅛
118¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114¾	114	114	114¾
—E—						
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (8f)	161	161	161	161
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32½	32	32	30½
9¼	5¾	Eitington Schild	7¾	6⅞	7⅜	6⅝
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36¾	35⅝	36¼	35½
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	113	113	113	
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13¼	12¾	13⅜	13
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6½	6¼	6⅛	6¼
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15¾	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
64⅝	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	66	63	66	63¼
70¾	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	71¼	69	71	69¼
55¼	44⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	45½	45	45	45⅝
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	
15	7½	Engineers Pub S n	14	13½	14	
71½	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	69	69	69	
75	48	Engineers PS ww	75½	73¾	74½	
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6
17⅜	11	Erie RR	13¼	13	13½	
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	19½	19	19½	18½
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	12⅝
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13½	13½	13½	13½
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	31¾	31	31¾	30¾
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
—F—						
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	3
18½	8½	Fairbanks pf	13	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	48¾	48	48¾	48
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	38¼	37¾	38¼	38⅛
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	20¼
92	70½	Fed Min & Sm	46	46	46	
12½	7⅜	Fed Motor r (.10b)	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	25¾	25⅜	25¾	25
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	40	39½	39½	40
33⅜	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	28¼	27¾	27¾	28
104⅜	100½	Firstn T&R pf A (6)	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	45	45	45	44⅜
23⅛	14⅜	Florsheim Shoe A (1f)	20	20	20	20
11⅜	4½	Follansbee B (h)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
47⅞	34	Food Mach n (1)	35	35	35	35
38¾	24½	Foster-Wheeler	27¾	27¼	27¾	27⅜
38	30⅜	Fourth Nat Inv (⅜h)	31	31	31	31
77½	64	Franklin Sim pf (7g)	84	84	84	
35⅜	27½	Freeport Texas (1)	28½	28¼	28½	28
135	119	Freeport Tex pf (6)	121	119	121

Gold Outflow and Imports Seen as Checks to Price Inflation

Sloan Says Modern Plants Would Give More Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 — America's production plant is obsolete and what is needed to develop a worker shortage instead of a job shortage is a willingness to tear down and rebuild, declared Alfred P. Sloan Jr., before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and chambers of commerce of the bay area last night.

Mr. Sloan called upon the Government to adopt a more intelligent system of taxation. "Elsewhere they have adopted a policy of promoting rebuilding through exemption from taxation," he said, "where the new is substituted for the old."

New Developments

"To prevent obsolescence," he continued, "is to accelerate progress. Through the darkest days of the depression, when everything was either stagnant or moving backward, industry was busy in its engineering and research workshops devising better processes which resulted in cheapening the costs of present things, and developing new things—thus formulating a broad attack all along the line of our standard of living.

"Now suppose it were to be rebuilt on the basis of today's technology, even in small part. What would happen? First, there would be absorbed into productive work a substantial part of the unemployed workers formerly engaged in the durable goods industry—the fundamental plan of attack. There would automatically come into employment related workers—providers of services. But such an approach would be far more constructive than even that. America's producing plant would become more efficient, hence, lower costs and prices. Again, more goods and services would be brought within the reach of a greater number.

Better Housing Needed

"An important additional potential opportunity lies in the creation of more and better houses for our workers. Much has been done; progress is being made. The present limitation is due in part to the fact that labor demands a wage beyond what labor itself can afford to pay. The ultimate solution of the housing problem apparently lies in the mass production of finished components capable of being assembled on the job in minimum time and with common tools. This should be the objective of industry. It should focus on this promising economic and social possibility all its resources of research and engineering.

"What I hope I may do is to impress upon your consciousness two fundamental facts. The first, that there is no practical or economic justification for the national belief of today that there is a limit to the number of man hours of constructive employment. That we must divide up, that we cannot expand, is a defeatist attitude. It is the philosophy of scarcity. It is only for those who are not willing to see. The second, that today there exists a practical opportunity of great importance—Let us rebuild America," Mr. Sloan concluded.

Boll Weevil Damage To '35 Cotton Crop Less Than Average

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Boll weevil damage to the cotton crop last year was slightly greater than in 1934, but the Department of Agriculture in its annual report said it was less than average.

Total reduction from a full yield per acre during the 1935 season from various causes was reported to have been 36.8 per cent of a normal or full yield. The reported reduction was 42.6 per cent in 1934, and 28.6 in 1933.

Boll weevil damage was 8.1 per cent, compared with 7.3 in 1934, and 9.1 in 1933. Loss due to other insects was 5.0 per cent, the highest percentage attributed to that cause in recent years.

Loss from deficient moisture or drought was 9.2 per cent, compared with 20.7 in 1934 and 6.8 in 1933. Excessive moisture caused 3.7 per cent loss, compared with 1.9 in 1934 and 2.6 in 1933.

"Other climatic" influences, including floods, frost, heat and hot winds were somewhat more destructive than usual, contributing 6.5 per cent to the reduction in yield, compared with 7.3 in 1934 and 3.7 in 1933.

Plant diseases caused losses of about 2.2 per cent, approximately the same as in the previous three years.

Production of cottonseed was reported as 4,729,000 tons, compared with 4,282,000 in 1934.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

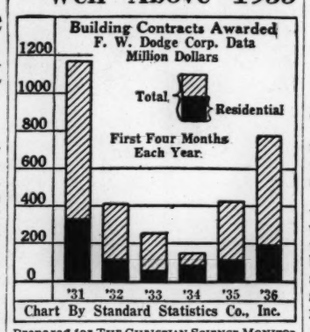
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 22
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 6
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20

Contract Awards Well Above 1935



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUILDING contract awards in the first four months of the year were well above 1935, and in fact made the best showing of the past five years. Inasmuch as residential building awards expanded sharply in the second quarter of 1935, indications are that the percentage gain in contracts for the current three months will be smaller than the 75 per cent expansion in the first quarter.

Nevertheless, it is estimated that residential building awards for the first half of 1936 will approach $350,000,000, nearly 70 per cent higher than in the first half of 1935. The total for the final six months may be slightly greater.

RFC Plan May End Struggle to Control The Wheeling Road

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Through the medium of a recapitalization plan for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, Wall Street believes that Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, may have written the final chapter in the 10-year struggle of the Van Sweringen and Taplin interests for control of the 500-mile Ohio carrier.

The peacemaking offices of Mr. Jones were put in play just as Wall Street railroad men were looking forward to another round in the memorable struggle.

The Taplin side had proposed changes in the road's financial set-up and these were to have been submitted at a special meeting of stockholders May 27. In some respects, the Jones plan appeared to parallel that offered by the Taplin side.

But whereas the Van Sweringens were understood to have been bitterly opposed to the plan of their rivals for retirement of the prior lien shares, which are largely owned by the Nickel Plate, a Van Sweringen property, and which give holders the right to name a majority of the board when dividends are in arrears, both sides accepted the Jones formula as a means for cutting the road's charges.

Under the Jones plan the prior lien cumulative stock would be exchanged for new prior lien cumulative nonconvertible and noncallable cumulative shares with an interest rate reduced from 7 to 4 per cent.

The 102,140 shares of 6 per cent noncumulative preferred stock would be reduced to 5½ per cent and made cumulative from Aug. 1, 1936, convertible into common share for share and callable at any time at par and accrued dividends.

As outlined, the plan would give Nickel Plate credit for a considerable amount of cash from payment of the accrued dividends on the prior lien shares, which are held by the RFC as collateral against Nickel Plate loans. Also it would place the Taplin group in position to draw down dividends on their preferred noncumulative shares.

Wool Goods Sell In Fair Volume During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—Wool goods trading during the past week was moderately active, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service.

Unfilled orders for the industry are unofficially estimated at about 45,000,000 linear yards, a decline of about 6,000,000 yards from the figures reported for the end of the first quarter.

The fall season in the men's wear market has reached the point where deliveries are running ahead of new business and some mills are cutting down production.

Nevertheless, prices remain firm on all types of fabrics, even on such items as woolen suitings which are in slow demand. Clothing manufacturers are operating full time on the production of suits and coats for the next season, and have booked substantial orders for delivery in August and September. A number of clothing shops are engaged on such seasonal merchandise as knickers, sports jackets, and tropical worsted suits. The arrival of warm weather released considerable pent-up demand for wool sports items and for sweaters and swim suits.

"Women's wear mills are starting to show fall lines and have written considerable business, mostly from cutters who cater to chain stores and mail order houses," says the Exchange Service.

"A few jobbers have also placed substantial commitments, but the majority are deferring ordering until they have disposed of stocks of spring and summer goods. Many garment manufacturers are still busy on white and pastel coats for summer wear, which are in very active demand. Although the season is getting under way slowly, indications are that sales of worsted dress goods will be the largest in some years despite competition from spun rayons. Higher fur prices are expected to aid sales of the more expensive coatings."

Economists Hit Silver Program; Fears of Inflation Analyzed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26 — The dollar is in the news again.

The economists' national committee on monetary policy pungently urges President Roosevelt to end the silver purchase program.

The silver purchase agreement with China, announced last week, was underlined by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, and by President Roosevelt himself as an example of leisurely, friendly, straightforward bilateral monetary negotiation which might well be used in wider fields with other countries.

The Academy of World Economics, meeting in Washington, hears two prominent monetary experts, Prof. James Harvey Rogers of Yale University, and E. A. Goldenweiser, permanent official of the Federal Reserve System, discuss the fears—and bogies—of inflation.

The Foreign Policy Association, in an informative report on the "U. S. balance of international payments" finds that low tariffs with imports of foreign goods into the United States is the best answer to fears of inflationary high prices.

Seen Damaging to Trade

Altogether, there is much food for thought in this latest flurry of monetary analysis—a flurry which has not been matched for upward of a year.

The economists national committee "earnestly recommend" these four steps:

"(1) That all silver purchases under the Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934, be stopped immediately and that the act be repealed.

"(2) That all silver purchases under the President's proclamation of Dec. 21, 1933, be discontinued and that notice of the abandonment of such silver purchases be sent to the signers of the International Silver Agreement of 1933, which has already, in certain respects, been violated by various parties to the agreement. Since one of the announced purposes of the agreement was to stabilize the price of silver, the United States itself can hardly be said to have lived up to this phase of the agreement.

"3. That all authority given the President to re-establish bimetallism or otherwise to subsidize the silver industry be promptly repealed.

"4. That over a period of years the silver now held by the Treasury be disposed of as advantageously as possible."

The reason for action, they say, is that "the American silver policy, by adding to the uncertainty as to the value of the dollar and thereby limiting prospects for currency stabilization and the benefits which would accrue therefrom, has been damaging to international trade and finance. Neither the economic nor the monetary situation in the United States has been benefited by this silver-purchase policy. After acquiring approximately 835,000,000 ounces of silver (as of Jan. 16, 1936), at artificially high prices, thus diluting our currency base with a cheap metal, our Government is hardly any nearer than before to its goal of a 1:3 ratio between the monetary silver and gold."

Has Political Root

Yet the economists do point out—thus getting their finger on the political root of the matter—that "the result was a stimulus to American production of silver, with a much greater benefit to American producers than perhaps even they had anticipated." The economists' report is signed by 82 members of the committee, and its political effectiveness upon the Roosevelt Administration or the Democratic Congress will not be enhanced by presence among the signers of Prof Neil Carothers, Lehigh University, who is a paid speaker and writer for the American Liberty League, or Prof. Olin Glenn Saxon, of Yale University, who is the executive head of the new Republican "brain trust."

But all of the professors are not on the same side of the fence. Prof. James Harvey Rogers, also from Yale, where he is Sterling professor of political economy, was once a ranking member of the Roosevelt "brain trust." He said on Saturday night: "To minimize the threat of inflation and to maintain even the approximate de facto international currency stability of the past two years, continued intelligent management of the dollar on gold is necessary.

Must Have Control

"While, of the countries that left the gold standard during the depression, the United States was the first to return to gold, it would be a mistake to assume that our new gold standard can be allowed to operate in the near future without considerable control. To drop back into the easy, semi-automatic operations of that system and allow the present huge excess reserves of our member banks and the very great gold reserves behind our money system to have their full effect on our credit structure would lead to a highly undesirable inflationary price rise.

"On the other hand, if both these classes of reserves are carefully controlled, so as to make impossible an undue credit expansion, it seems probable that for a long period in the future, the United States will be in a position to continue complete freedom in money policy and at the same time maintain the dollar at its present fixed relationship with gold."

"Inflation" is taken by Professor Roberts to mean "a fear of prehaps a 50 per cent rise in prices." But instead of boosting prices in an inflationary boom, Professor Rogers felt that "wise manufacturers are much more apt to take their profit through expanding output. The expansion of farm production would also help to keep prices down. Professor Rogers concludes that the great store of unused capital now awaiting investment at extremely low rates would provide an additional check against great price rises by springing into the productive field.

Must Have Equilibrium

Dr. Goldenweiser, tackling the problem of the gold standard, return to which is often demanded by political orators, pointed out that "there is nothing in the gold standard as such that can bring about international equilibrium. It is a system, however, that can function only when international equilibrium exists." Re-establishment of the system, he said, would not be possible until fundamental trade positions of adhering countries are rectified, with each buying approximately as much as it sells. "There is not enough gold in the world," he said, "and never can be to enable any country continuously to pay out more to foreigners for goods and debt service than it receives from abroad.

"Monetary realism must face the fact that restoration of international trade and international solvency of all leading countries is a prerequisite to the restoration of the gold standard."

The F. P. A. report, written by Prof. Frank Whitson Fetter, begins startlingly by pointing out that in 1934 and 1935 gold and silver imports were greater than in any other years in American history, gold in greater quantities than the previous supposedly amazing increase from 1914 to 1921, or from 1922 to 1931. Having been a silver exporter by nature, the United States became a heavy silver importer.

So much silver was bought that had it been treated as a commodity, the United States would have had an import surplus of commodities for the first time since 1893. The silver purchases, in fact, says Professor Fetter, "gave foreigners the means of paying for large amounts of American goods, and helped to make possible the export balances in 1934 and 1935." In other words, during the '20's, the United States managed to maintain an export balance by lending the world the money with which to buy its exports; in 1934 and '35 it has been getting back some export trade by a variation of the same practice.

Checks Against Inflation

Professor Fetter outlines two very interesting checks against damaging inflation. He writes, in salient concluding paragraphs which have direct bearing on issues in the coming campaign:

"An increase in our imports relative to our exports will be caused primarily by an increase in the price that foreigners can receive for goods in the American market over the price that Americans can receive abroad. In view of our international economic position, a slightly higher price level here than abroad is desirable. At the present time the excess reserves of the American banks make possible a very substantial increase in American prices. But as long as we remain on the existing de facto gold standard by permitting the free export of gold, and do not have import duties at prohibitive levels, any strong inflationary movement here would meet two checks: the increase import of foreign goods, seeking the higher prices in the American market; and an outward flow of gold restricting the expansion of credit." Hence, it is important that the public take an intelligent attitude toward the increase of imports and the outflow of gold which seem likely to accompany any considerable upward movement of American prices. In the light of the political history of American tariff controversy, we may expect even a temporary reversal in our commodity trade balance to be met by the cries of high protectionists, picturing a "flood" of alien goods "inundating" the American public and prophesying the ruin of America by the "pauper" and "sweated" labor of Europe.

High vs. Low Tariff

General support of such views might halt the present program for tariff reduction through trade agreements and even lead to concerted pressure on Congress for increases in tariffs. An inflow of goods is both a check on inflation of prices and a means of facilitating an adjustment in our balance of payments which will preserve as much as possible of our foreign investment and will at the same time expand foreign markets for American agriculture and industry.

"No matter what happens, the American balance of payments will adjust in one way or another. But the United States, through its tariff policy, has an important voice in deciding how that adjustment will take place. We can adjust on a smaller volume of international trade by continuation of existing default on foreign investment, by new defaults, by a further shrinkage of our exports, and by depriving the public of many foreign goods. We can adjust on a larger volume of international trade with salvaging of much of our foreign investment, the expansion of export markets, and a higher standard of living as a result of a larger and more varied supply of foreign goods. A high tariff will foster the first type of adjustment, a low tariff the second."

Associated Gas Net Off 32.1 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26 — For the 12 months ended March 31, Associated Gas and Electric Corporation shows electric revenue at $78,716,970, a gain of $12,557,962, or 19 per cent; gas revenue at $12,763,431, a gain of $1,256,275, or 10.9 per cent, and total operating revenues of $99,716,346, an increase of $14,832,331, or 17.5 per cent.

Expenses, however, were $8,117,778 higher, at $51,519,919, an increase of 18.7 per cent; all taxes were 22.8 per cent, or $1,918,337 higher, at $10,333,392, but reserves were $1,239,395, or 16.6 per cent higher, at $8,704,507. This all left an operating income of $29,158,528, a gain of $3,556,821, or 13.9 per cent.

Total income was $30,900,781, compared with $26,537,227, an increase of 16.4 per cent, and the balance for the corporation, after prior deductions, was lower by $148,887, at $10,587,176. The balance, after interest on bonds, debentures and income debentures and amortization of debt discount and expense, was $1,343,960, or 23.1 per cent lower, at $4,475,409.

Lumber Buying Best 1936 Week to Date

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 26

THE National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported today new lumber business for the week ended May 16 was the heaviest of any 1936 week to date.

Some of the shipment and new business activity "is due to anticipated higher freight rates after June 30," the association said. Shipments and orders were 5 and 10 per cent, respectively, higher than the preceding week.

Production at 564 mills during the week totaled 253,147,000 feet; shipments 244,641,000 and booked orders 251,741,000 feet.

The industry during the week stood at 71 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average, and 71 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Commodity Prices Off 0.6 Per Cent In Week of May 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26 — Wholesale commodity prices showed a general downward tendency during the week ended May 16, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The composite index for the week stood at 78.1 per cent of the 1926 average, a decrease of 0.6 per cent in comparison with the preceding week.

The current decline represents the third consecutive weekly decrease of 0.6 per cent, an accumulated loss of nearly 2 per cent since the last week in April. This week's index is 2 per cent below the corresponding week of last month and 2.4 per cent below the corresponding week of last year.

Eight of the ten major commodity groups—farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs—declined during the week. Miscellaneous commodities advanced, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged.

The raw materials group declined 1.2 per cent; finished products, 0.5 per cent; and semimanufactured articles, 0.1 per cent. The large group of all commodities other than farm products (non agricultural commodities) averaged 0.3 per cent lower and 'all commodities other than farm products and processed foods' dropped 0.1 per cent. These groups are al' below their respective levels of a month ago. The decreases range from 0.4 per cent for semimanufactured articles to 2.8 per cent for raw materials.

The largest decrease during the week—2.4 per cent—was registered by the farm products group.

	May 16	May 9	May 19	May 20
Commodity Groups	1936	1936	1934	1933
All commodities	78.1	78.6	73.5	63.0
Farm products	74.4	76.2	59.6	50.9
Foods	77.4	78.0	67.2	59.9
Hides & leather prods	94.8	94.9	88.5	77.9
Textile products	69.5	69.6	73.5	55.3
Fuel & light. matrals	76.9	77.2	73.2	61.2
Metals & metal prods.	85.7	86.0	88.7	77.9
Building materials	85.5	85.6	87.0	71.1
Chemicals and drugs	77.3	77.5	75.4	72.9
House furng goods	82.6	82.8	83.0	71.9
Miscellaneous	69 2	68.4	69.7	58.9
All commodities other than farm prods.	78.9	79.1	76.5	65.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.8	78.9	79.0	66.8
Raw materials	75.1	76.0	1*	1*
Semi-mfd. articles	74.3	74.4	1*	1*
Finisned products	80.4	80.8	1*	1*

*Not computed.

ICC Suspends Free Pickup and Delivery Service Until Nov. 1

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Splitting six to five, the Interstate Commerce Commission changed its mind about two previous decisions and prohibited a group of eastern railroads from instituting free pickup and delivery service May 25.

The commission originally had authorized the service and then had declined to reconsider its ruling. A new petition for reconsideration was filed late Friday by American Trucking Associations, Inc., and on this the commission suspended the proposed service until Nov. 1.

In the meantime it will conduct an investigation to determine whether the service would serve the public interest or whether it would be an illegal invasion of the field of motor carrier operations. Hearings will begin here June 16.

More than a score of eastern roads planned to inaugurate the service Monday, including the Baltimore & Ohio, the Erie, Grand Trunk System and the Pennsylvania.

The commission was reported tied on the question of reconsideration today, with Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman, the transportation coordinator, breaking the deadlock in favor of suspending the service. Mr. Eastman votes only in case of ties.

$76,075,170 in HOLC Home Repair Loans

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Officials of the Home Owners Loan Corporation disclosed that they had advanced $76,075,179 to put in good repair homes on which loans were made. Additional outlays of $10,000,000 were forecast.

Repairs of various kinds have been made on 405,925 homes, officials said, or almost half of the total on which loans have been advanced. The work was undertaken to improve the property as security for HOLC loans.

The repairs have included roofing, papering, painting, masonry, plumbing and plastering jobs. The money to finance them was lent to the homeowners along with advances on the homes themselves. These advances averaged $195.

In addition to this, the corporation has supervised repair work on 20,000 homes damaged by fire or other causes. This has cost more than $2,500,000, but was financed by payments from insurance companies, with the HOLC acting in a supervisory capacity as mortgagor.

Trade Recovery Makes Progress In Netherlands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—With unemployment showing a downward trend, recovering stock-markets, and slightly improved business conditions in Netherlands India, plus a generally optimistic tone in Wall Street, the economic recovery of the Netherlands seems to make some progress.

It may be true that company reports for 1935 have shown little improvements in profits, but the fact remains that the powers of resistance shown are considerable, while some of the leading banks have declared slightly higher dividends without departing from their traditionally conservative course of building up powerful reserves against possible losses.

Unemployment Lower

Unemployment, which at the end of February stood at 465,463 (5½ per cent of the population), or considerably higher than a year ago, in March showed a decrease of some 40,000 to 428,000. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the natural increase of the population adds every year some 50,000 new workers to the labor market. In addition to this, industry in many cases is being rationalized, which does not result in more jobs. So a decrease of the absolute number of unemployed is doubly important, because it shows that in spite of rationalization and increasing population, the number of jobs has increased.

The stock exchange has been reflecting the somewhat brighter outlook. Developments in international politics, although causing some uneasiness, did not result in panics. Losses were readily recovered. Early in May the general index number of stock prices at 34.2 (1921-1925=100) was still somewhat above the level of December (33.1). In February it had been 37.2. The index number for shipping shares, at 2.7 was again lower than in December last year (3.7).

The shipping companies are perhaps the hardset hit of all. It is clear that the undertakings dependent on shipping and the seaports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam are in an extremely tight spot. Moreover, the Dutch ports are feeling the effect of Belgian devaluation. The Government is trying to meet this through reduced port charges, while the shipping companies will, as in 1935, receive a subsidy of some 8,000,000 florins ($5,350,000). At the same time shipbuilders are reorganizing their industry.

Imports Are Higher

The foreign trade returns for the first quarter of 1936 show few changes as compared with the corresponding period of 1935, in spite of decreasing exports to Germany on account of German exchange difficulties and huge arrears in the German payments under the clearing scheme, and also despite a dwindling of exports to Italy, due to sanctions, to about one third their former value.

Imports in the Netherlands in the first quarter of 1936 were 233,000,000 florins and exports were 156,000,000 florins, as compared, respectively, with 226,000,000 florins and 159,000,000 florins in the corresponding period of 1935 Trade with Belgium increased while imports from Netherlands India in the Netherlands showed a considerable growth, namely from 11,000,000 florins in 1935 to 17,000,000 floriss in the first three months of 1936.

Business reports from Netherlands India reflect improvement, mainly because of higher prices for Netherlands Indian products. Meanwhile the Netherlands Government recently donated a sum of 25,000,000 florins to the Netherlands Indian Government as a gift to promote the Netherlands Indian national prosperity through colonization, irrigation works, creating of new work, etc. It is not the intention to spend this sum on philanthropy.

Seeks New Markets

The Netherlands Government is actively engaged in helping to find new markets and new outlets for Dutch products. So recently a new customs tariff treaty was negotiated with Poland, and a new commercial agreement also was signed with Belgium. A trade mission will be sent out shortly to South America to explore trade possibilities there and to promote trade connections between the Netherlands and the South Americas. The Netherlands industry already is booking occasional orders from some of these countries. Recently, for instance, the Argentine Government ordered four dredgers for Rio de la Plata. This order amounted roughly to $410,000.

An encouraging note is struck also by the Amsterdam Commercial Intelligence Office. The other day it was declared that, judging from the number of inquiries for Dutch products received from practically all parts of the world, there were unmistakable signs of a recovery in international trade. In the first quarter of 1936 this bureau received over 3000 inquiries concerning Duach products.

The money market remained easy, with call money abundant and sometimes as low as ½ per cent. Private discount varied between 1 and 2 per cent. Gilt-edged bonds are constantly firm. The note circulation of the Netherlands Bank is covered for about 80 per cent by gold and silver and for approximately 78 per cent by gold only. This is 100 per cent more than the legally required minimum coverage of 40 per cent.

Four New Banks Opened In Three States in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 26 — Four new banks were opened during the past week, two in Iowa and one each in Ohio and Georgia, according to a report by Rand McNally Bankers.

Six banking offices were also reported discontinued.

General Classified

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES—Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St. New York City.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAKE TAHOE property (California side); 120 acres beautifully wooded; lake frontage, and spring water; ideal for estate or subdivision. R. P. SHERMAN, 79 New Montgomery St., San Francisco. Tel. Exbrook 4800.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—For rent, June 1st to Sept. 30th, a 4-room, beautifully furnished apartment, overlooking Fenway. Box B-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 149 Upland Rd.—2-room apartment, bath and kitchenette; private home; best residential district. Tro. 6204.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—1 and 3-room apts. all improvements; suitable practitioner; near church, subway. Riverside 9-3851.

APARTMENTS WANTED

THREE rooms, kitchenette, bath, June 12-Sept. 15. Location Cedarhurst, Lawrence or Far Rockaway, N. Y. Robert B. Muir, 363 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CONNECTICUT, commuting distance N. Y. C.—Sleep under blankets, bathe in your own pool. Silvermine River; two cottages, five acres; season $300 each. G. W. Sterling, 580 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Bu-2-0849.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME with beautiful surroundings, wishes guests, good board; $10 per week; open all year. Beulah Fuller, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #8.

REAL country home, beautifully furnished, fresh milk, own cows, excellent board, boating, bathing, summer guests. Address MRS. WALLACE GEORGE MATTESON, Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.

WHITE TURKEY INN

Situated in the lower Berkshires

Here you will find an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. The Inn was built in 1760—Furnished with antiques. Excellent food fresh from the farm. Old-fashioned New England hospitality. Booklet, map, rates on request.

Mr. or Mrs. Harry Davega, Danbury, Conn.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr 7-0480

DETECTIVE AGENCIES

PRIVATE INVESTIGATION SERVICE, licensed and bonded. 60 State St., Boston. Tel. Lafayette 2429. Nights and holidays, Tel. Blue Hills 1841.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un 4-5242.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-made garments at low summer rates.
COLD STORAGE 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. (4th Floor) PE 6-2279

FUR STORAGE

COLD Fur Storage. Glazing free, repairing, remodeling, relining. CANTOR FURRIERS, 165 Tremont St. LIB erty 2724.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FURNISHED bungalow, 5 rooms and bath; beautiful country place; rent reasonable; summer or year round tenant. Address MRS. JANE FERGUSON, Center Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

MUSIC

CHANDLER EBEL MUSIC CO.
434 Albee Sq., Brooklyn, N. Y. TRiangle 5-2146

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner will share office, outside, light, cheerful. 18 East 41st Street (1201). Raymond 9-7965.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—3 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 115 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE—Restful, homelike, vacations, week-ends; ideal for rest and study; delicious meals; tennis, game room; May-June rates $20-$30. P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Folder MR. AND MRS. ENGLE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Rooms, transient or permanent guests; free parking. 1407 Beach Ave., Venice Park. MRS. SKINNER.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Halcyon Hall, 10 S. Morris Ave.—Large rooms with baths; quiet residential location near beach. Mrs. Maxwell.

REAL ESTATE

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—Old Dutch Colonial farmhouse; 10 rooms; modern conveniences; 54 acres, meadow and woodland. $12,500. Write Box S-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

ROOMS AND BOARD

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—THE SANDPIPER INN, Mrs. L. Kent Watt, 330 South Atlantic Avenue. Phone 261-W.

HOME for summer guests; quiet harmonious atmosphere. For details address MRS. E. A. MILLER, 46 Hamilton St., Sayville, L. I. N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVELY furnished rooms, kitchen privilege; modern home; pleasantly and conveniently located; adult Christian Scientists preferred. Address Box 65, Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.

BOSTON—Side room or large front room, for couple; kitchenette privileges. Apply before 8:30 a. m., after 5:30 p. m. TABER, 175 Hemenway, S-7.

BOSTON, Mass.—Comfortable, single room. Transient or permanent. Reasonable. Near The Mother Church. MRS. M. K. LIGHTBOURN, 104 Hemenway St.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon St., Water Side—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; also single rooms; free parking; garage; meals near by. Com. 8609.

BOSTON—Pleasant sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8569.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st (Apartment 4)—Delightful quiet outside single, comforts. Refinement. Inexpensive. Phone mornings Ca 5-0984.

N. Y. C., W. 83—Bright, attractive room; tri-private bath; very clean, refined surroundings; $5 weekly. Tra. 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive, airy, kitchenette, running water; redecorated, elevator, transients; singles-doubles $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718).

ROOMS FOR WOMEN

Refined, economical and accessible, with all modern services, and excellent housekeeping facilities, for permanent or transient guests. Call PENWAY CLUB FOR WOMEN, 1126 Boylston St., Boston. Ken. 1902.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Swiss; Mass. and international licenses; can travel, teach French, do correspondence or secretarial work. Write Box C-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Good at filing. General office assistant. Very efficient and capable. Would appreciate an opportunity to serve. 454 Riverside Drive, Apt. 7-C, N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN, cultured, offers services as traveling companion anywhere, in exchange for traveling expenses. Write Box L-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, WEST DENNIS, MASS.—6-room furnished cottage, modernized, 2-car garage; near river, pond and ocean; season rental $600; sell $10,000. E. R. SMITH, 164-09 32nd Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

PLEASANTVILLE (hour Grand Central)—Bungalow, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 acres beautiful grounds; 2-car garage; good outlook; strict privacy. Summer rental or sale. E. H. HUFNAGEL, owner, 10 So. 4th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oakwood 1131.

SEAFORD, LONG ISLAND, 2 miles JONES BEACH Causeway—FURNISHED 5-room house, bath, extra lavatory, fireplace, gas, electricity. $350.00 to October 15. Seen Saturdays, Sundays, or evenings. Commuting 1 hour N. Y. C. Kahn, South Jackson Avenue, Seaford, L. I.

STUDIO—Balcony-kitchenette, bath, woodburning fireplace. Season $250.00.

COTTAGE—Two rooms and kitchenette, bath, screened porch. Season $300. Complete modern housekeeping, toilet appointments. Unfrequented, hard dirt road about mile Candlewood Lake. Seven miles Danbury, Lewis Gompers, R. D. 1, Danbury, Conn. Tel. Danbury 2278-Ring 2.

TWO HOUSES for rent, modern, fully furnished, Long Island Sound; beautiful location; private beach, safe bathing, plenty of shade. PRINGLE, Miller Place, Long Island, N. Y.

WESTMORELAND, N. H.—Among the foothills, homestead; electric conveniences, gardens; $200. S. F. P., 82 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass. Tel. 0831.

WANTED—FURNISHED

FAMILY with children desires bungalow to rent for summer, commuting distance from New York City. Beach and swimming. Write Box W-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments; board optional; 1 minute from sea. MRS. MAUGHAN, 37 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or private apartments; 5 minutes station; terms moderate. MISS WHELDON, 43 Palsgrave Road.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies. "Norlands." 23 Saunders St.

SOUTHPORT, Glenwood—Guest House, 102 King Street, central, terms 8/6 7/6. 1 min. Lord Street Promenade. Miss Asquith.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CORNWALL, ST. IVES—Board residence or apartments, facing south; close to beaches, cliffs, town, modern conveniences. "THE HAVEN," Southfield, G. ARTHUR.

DOUGLAS, SWITZERLAND VILLA, off Queen's Prom. Situation Ideal (Own Grounds, facing Bay). All rooms hot and cold. Dinner 6 P. M. 7/6d to 9/- per Day. Illus. Tariff. MRS. S. TAYLOR.

YORKSHIRE, SWALEDALE—Board residence from 7/-d per day, or apartments; pleasant situation; every convenience, golf, fishing, lovely walks, drives. MISS HIRD, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LIVERPOOL—Very central, 10-room house suitable flats or guest house; leasehold 15 years unexpired; good repair; low figure will purchase. PAIN & CHARLES BLEASE, Chartered Surveyors, 51, North John Street, Liverpool, 2.

HOUSES TO LET

LAKE WINDERMERE—Furn. modern bungalow near lake, sitting room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, gas, garden. LUPTON, Rydal Rd., Ambleside.

**MISCELLANE

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND
(Continued)

LEEDS—Maribeck Hotel, 2 Coventry Place. Commercial and family home comforts, terms £2 weekly — Phone 294041

LONDON, S. W. 7. 27 HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL—One minute from station, city and tube lines; hot and cold water, post office telephone all rooms, lift; excellent and liberal table; attractive terms. Tel. KENsington 3623-24. Telegrams: "BURKATEL, Southken, London."

LONDON. PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London, inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5329

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold, and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns Write for tariff

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

LONDON S.W.—YELLOWBANK Guest House, 206 Sheen Rd., Richmond. Delightful garden, garage; close golf, tennis, polo; from 2 gns.; special rates permanent guests. Tel. Rich. 3526.

LONDON
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25 Tel. Liv. 3262
Near Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING
Admirably Suitable for Quietude. Study Moderate Terms Brochure on Request

LONDON, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31-32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5, FRO. 3357—Facing gardens; hot and cold water bedrooms; excellent cuisine; from 2½ gns.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors

London. CORA HOTEL
Upper Woburn Place, W. C. 1
First Class Temperance Hotel
Most Central • Modernly Equipped
Excellent Table • Beautiful Public Rooms
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast 8/6
BOARD TERMS, £4.4.0 PER WEEK
A. A. and R. A. C. Recommended

LONDON—Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2; quiet; gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress. Bays. 1751.

London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5. FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly.
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Whitley Bay—Harlow Hotel, South Parade; well appointed, comfortable; adjoining Promenade; personal supervision, MRS. OSWALD ALLISON. Tel. 1110.

SUNRAY, Osmington, Weymouth—Small modern hotel. Hot and cold water; 1½ miles to sea; bed, bath, breakfast from 7/6. Excellent cuisine, (inclusive weekly terms). Afternoon tea speciality, open non-residents.

TORQUAY, MARLBOROUGH PRIVATE HOTEL—Sunny position, 3 minutes sea and shops, hot and cold water, perfect cooking, individual attention, inclusive terms. From 3 gns

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal situation 5 minutes sea front, and shops, central heating throughout, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, from 3 gns, no extras Proprietors MR. AND MRS S HALE.

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea, own garden produce, moderate tariff Proprietors, Mr and Mrs Slough

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Regent Private Hotel; superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

OXFORD BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL
Quiet and Refined Comfort. Dainty Cooking. Riverside Garden. Moderate Terms. Tel. 3475.

SCARBOROUGH—ST. NICHOLAS CLIFF
RIVIERA HOTEL Modern, Overlooking South Bay. Moderate terms. Tariff MRS. R. H. LUND

SHAKESPEARE'S Country, near Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you to their beautiful English home, offering rest, comfort and peace; 30 bedrooms, 46 acres; riding, tennis, swimming; from 3½ gns. EDSTONE HALL, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SIDMOUTH, S Devon. WOODLANDS HOTEL Old world mansion; large gardens; central heating; hot and cold water all bedrooms; garage; under PROPRIETOR'S supervision

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863.

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade. R. A. C., A. A. Fully Equipped. Lift. Orchestra. Dancing. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade. Central—Hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; from 3 gns. Tel. 2737.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON. Eastwell Private Hotel, Shipston Road—Ideal for visitors to Shakespeare Festival, near theater; personal attendance; terms moderate. MRS. JEFFRIES.

STUDLAND BAY—DORSET
FAIRFIELDS PRIVATE HOTEL
Has a reputation for comfort and good table; bathing, boating, golf, riding; Christian Scientists welcomed; tariff on application. Tel. Studland 24

SURREY HILLS
Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr and Mrs A. H. Pertwee.

SWANAGE, DORSET — Highly recommended private hotel; hot and cold water in bedrooms; excellent catering; automatic refrigeration. MR. and MRS. FURNESS, "Westbury" 10 Rempstone Rd., Swanage.

TORQUAY
Chillingworth Private Hotel
BELGRAVE ROAD
Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2185

TORQUAY—EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 375911
Telegrams: Edenhurst, Torquay

TORQUAY
Crofton House Hotel
Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea. Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking. From 3½ gns.

WESSEX HOTEL
Esplanade, Scarborough
Spend sunny June in Scarborough. Glorious flowers, long sunny days, bracing evenings. Panoramic view of South Bay from Wessex bedrooms. Chef prepared food; H. and C. all bedrooms; automatic lift; every comfort. Beautiful illustrated brochure on application. Propr., A. Sheilds.

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea; passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food, guests' requirements studied; 3 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 328.

WORTHING—Comfortable board residence; 1 minute sea; central; secluded garden; telephone; food good; personal supervision. HARTLEY, "Rudham." Rowlands Road

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN, Mrs. Abel Smith, 75 Westburn Drive—Comfortable board residence; moderate terms; every attention.

EDINBURGH—MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace; min. church and cars; hot and cold water, central heat, quiet, moderate. Tel. 248411.

GLASGOW, Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams, Fitzotel.

GLASGOW, Grosvenor Private Hotel, Botanic Gardens—Hot and cold water in all bedrooms; electric lift. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A.)

NORTH BERWICK, Bon Accord Hotel, Marmion Road—Convenient station, golf and tennis; open March to October. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY Phone 77

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS — Corrina "Cliffside" Boarding Establishment; our aim: to combine comfort, cleanliness, excellent catering, good service and every satisfaction; minute sea. 41, Castle Mona Avenue.

FRANCE—Provinces

CHATEAUX DE LA LOIRE DISTRICT:—English speaking French family, near Tours, would take paying guests. Large estate, woods, auto touring, family life. Apply: SUZOR, Château BELAIR, HOMMES (Indre et Loire).

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM—Quiet, harmonious home offered guests for over night or longer; every comfort and convenience; with or without full board.
ELIN PETTERSSON
Sturegatan 34 Telephone 610737

SWITZERLAND

BERN — Pension Stamm Kirchenfeld; first-class family pension, inclusive rates from frs. 7.-; next to Christian Science church

DAVOS-PLATZ PENSION CURHAUS MERULA—Unique situation, sunny, quiet; ten days' stay, inclusive terms Fr. 95 to 100. Every comfort.

INTERLAKEN—ALPENBLICK GOLF-HOTEL Most comfortable, homely house, with charming surroundings, near station; daily terms from Fr. 9.50, family arrangements. Further information through Thos. Cook's agencies or direct from resident proprietor.

OBERHOFEN, Lake Thun, Hotel Kreuz, Renowned, homelike Family Hotel, inclusive terms from frs. 7.- to 8.-

SEEHOF Hilterfingen Lake of Thoune. Modern Temperance Hotel. Inclusive terms from Fr. 7.50 to 10.- Weekend.

Wengen (Bernese Oberland) 4333 Feet
HOTEL BELLEVUE
Right on the border of the woods; splendid panorama of the Jungfrau; excellent cuisine; full terms from Frs. 7.50. Write for prospectus; FAMILY BISCHOFF, Manag. Propts.

WEESEN Hotel Mariahalden Beautifully situated Facing lake. Terms from Fr. 8-9.
ADELBODEN
KULM HOTEL
Modern, comfort, park, tennis, skating rink, no dust. Manag.-Proprietor, Mrs. F. Seewer.

England

CHESHIRE

WALLASEY

S. PANTER BRICK
Liscard Road, Wallasey

MASCOT FOOTWEAR
"K" Shoe Agency
Shoe Repairs Telephone 4250

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

EDGAR BROS.
16 LOWTHER STREET
CARLISLE
The Leading
IRONMONGERS

PENRITH

Newest Styles in
Coats - Costumes - Dresses
Moderate Prices
E. A. KING
34 King Street

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

ISAAC MASON & SON
Varnish, Paint and Colour Manufacturers
Newest Designs in Wallpapers
TEL. 1055 31, SADLER GATE

The Central Educational Co. Ltd.
Books, Stationery, Gifts
Wireless, Sports, Toys
Arts and Crafts, etc.
18 ST. PETER'S STREET DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co. Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

LAKE DISTRICT

KENDAL

GEORGE B. STUBBS
(Proprietor: J. Smith, Diploma West End School of Cutting.)
The Tower, Sandes Avenue and Stricklandgate, Kendal
High Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
GARMENTS MADE ON THE PREMISES

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45 Stramongate, Kendal

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
DARLINGTON'S
19, Abbey Street Tel. 3001

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

WALTON & CO.
Insurance Brokers
Represented at Lloyd's
54 BLACKBURN ROAD Tel. 3125

Potter & Moore's
MITCHAM LAVENDER
POWDER-CREAM
C. A. LANGHAM
HAIRDRESSER
31 BANK STREET TEL. 2557

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

LANCASHIRE

BLACKPOOL
(Continued)

The Queen Shoe
ROYAL QUALITY
Stylish Model in Black and Brown Glace, Wide Fitting. Ideal for Spring Wear.
MURGATROYD'S
Red Bank Road Bispham Blackpool

Tel. 51382

GOOD PRINTING
Catalogues, Memos., Cards, etc.
Sample range, 2d. Dept. C.M.
F. TAYLOR & CO., Printers, Blackpool.

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE BOLTON

NORVIC AND MASCOT
Choose Now! Norvic and Mascot Shoes are well able to face a long season, and keep their shape.
3-5 CHURCHGATE PHONE 324 C. H. BESWICK

Ashleys Wool Stores
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
1-4 Market Hall Tele. 2977

BROCKBANK & BAXTER
Crompton Way Garage Tel. Bolton 3455
Specialists in Motor Car Repairs
Officially appointed repairers to R. A. C.

Any make of car supplied.

CLOTHES OF QUALITY
Moderate Charges
at H. & S. SENIOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Raincoat Specialists.
Aquatite, Wayfarer, Procella Raincoats from 21/-
35, CHURCHGATE PHONE 3558
Own Materials Made Up

BURNLEY

THE DAINTY SHOP
Home-made Potted Meats, Boiled Hams, Tongue, Roast Pork
CARR'S OF BARNSLEY
E. & A. DALE
234 Colne Road Burnley
Emblem Assorted Biscuits
For Beauty, Comfort and Smartness, have your Corsetry individually designed for you by a
BARCLEY PROFESSIONAL CORSETIERE
Would attend at clients homes to advise or fit.
MRS. LOCKETT
85 Coal Clough Lane Burnley

W. HOPE
87, BURNLEY ROAD, PADIHAM
Suits to Measure from 50/-
Ladies Coats and Costumes to Measure.
Telephone Padiham 84

THOMPSON'S
THE REPEAT SHOP
Post Office, Rose Grove
Tea-sets of good quality. Stationery in all branches. Foreign Stamps. Hinges, etc.

Bailey's
DRAPERS LTD
For Style and Value in
LADIES' WEAR
11 Manchester Road, Burnley

LIVERPOOL

T. & S. BACON LTD
ESTABLISHED 1823
Young Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Wraps all sizes 3½ gns. to 5½ gns.
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

MILLINERY
GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
LIVERPOOL
HOSIERY
KNITWEAR

DOROTHY SHEPPARD
SUMMER MODELS
Gowns - Coats - Sports Wear
21 Dale Street
Rigby's Bldgs. (1st Floor) Tel. Bank 911

COOPERS CAFE
Serve
Shilling Luncheons and Teas
in Great Variety
COOPERS STORES
CHURCH STREET

SPEIRS & GLEDSDALE Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers, Bookbinders, etc.
18 Cable Street — Tel.: Bank 4597

LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

ALSOP BROTHERS
(COAL) LTD.
Coal and Coke Merchants
35 and 37 TUNNEL ROAD
TEL. WAVERTREE 308

Clay & Abraham, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Toilet Accessories—Photographic
ROGER & GALLET
Toilet Soap and "the powder that clings"

HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS DECORATORS

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER
RAYMOND COUPE
of Garden Street
ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA

MANCHESTER

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97 10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

M. ROLL'S
Squirrel Restaurant
29/31 Oxford Street, Plaza Buildings. No connection with any other Restaurant.
Outdoor Catering and Weddings Our Speciality
OPEN UNTIL 11:30 P. M.

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
32 OLDHAM STREET MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)
Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of car supplied Repairs a speciality
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET STREET GARAGE, STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2090

Printing and Bookbinding
Circulars Envelopes
Lecture Printing Letter Heads
HILL & ECKERSLEYS LIMITED
Auburn Printing Works, Needham Avenue
CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, Manchester
Telephone Chorlton 1069
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

"Grenfell" Raincoats stocked, all sizes
Rickards
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
20 OLD MILLGATE, Corner of Cannon Street

CHARLES COOK
Tailor
8 Moult Street
Opp. Manchester Exchange
Where we endeavour to give every attention, satisfaction, and distinction in clothing you.

Gifts for All Occasions
Handbags, Jewellery, Stationery, Leather Goods and Novelties
A. & S. WALKER LTD.
King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
MANCHESTER

ROCHDALE

ROCHDALE RUBBER CO.
Appointed Agents for Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Burberrys, Aquascutum, Aquatite, Wayfarer and Ledux Tweed Travel Coats—Telemac, etc.
17 DRAKE STREET TEL. 3768

Tom Lloyd
72 Drake Street
The Gentlemen's Outfitter of Taste and Distinction
Umbrellas recovered and repaired

JOSEPH FRITH
Invites Your Confidence on
General Insurance; Property Management; Income Tax Accounts; Returns and Reclaims
STATION BUILDINGS, MACLURE ROAD, ROCHDALE Tel. 3742.

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, Opposite Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantles
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

LANCASHIRE

ROCHDALE
(Continued)

ERIC BAMFORD
TEL. 2651
PAINTER and DECORATOR
260 WHITWORTH ROAD
Artistic and Efficient Application of the Craft in all its branches.

SOUTHPORT

The Furnishing Galleries
at
BROADBENTS LTD.
of Chapel Street
Cater for Every Taste and Purse

Marshall & Snelgrove
Southport's Leading Fashion Centre
Situated in Lord Street, this charming shop has every facility for shopping in comfort.
HAIRDRESSING SALONS MEN'S SHOP
Delightful Restaurant, Orchestra plays daily.
LORD STREET
WOODHEAD'S CAFES
LORD STREET AND CHAPEL STREET
Light Luncheons
High Teas — Suppers
Orchestral Music Daily

BURSTON & NIXSON, Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERY STORES
41 LONDON STREET
We Stock Lushus Jellies
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

JOHN HARRISON
NOTED BUTCHER
Prime Scotch Beef, Welsh Lamb, and Pork at Reasonable Prices.
7 Coronation Walk (off Lord Street)
157 Southbank Rd., Market Hall, Station Rd. Ainsdale, Burscough St., Ormskirk, Old Town Lane, Freshfield, St. John's Rd Waterloo and Carring Rd. Chorley

WIGAN

LAMB & BULLOCK
Beef and Pork Butchers, etc.
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues Constantly on Hand.
4 MARKET STREET, WIGAN

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

JOHN MOSES & CO.
LIMITED
New Silk and Wool Fabrics
For Summer wear are delightfully gay and inexpensive.
GRAINGER STREET NEWCASTLE

BARCLAY CORSETS
BARCOLETTES and BELTS
SATIN LASTEX STEP-IN GARMENT
At 30/- for slim figures. All individually designed and fitted if desired in your own home, by appointment.
MISS M. E. ARMSTRONG
55, Osbourne Road
Professional Corsetiere. Tel. Jesmond 906

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

MANSFIELD

LONGFORD DAIRY
Town Hall Buildings
High Class Dairy Produce
TABLE JACOB'S WATER BISCUITS
TEL. 425

NOTTINGHAM

ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT
Passenger or Goods

FOR RELIABILITY AND SURE SERVICE
RING 81054 40431
189 Huntingdon Street

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

QUALITY FRESHNESS PURITY
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES
LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
CLAREMONT BRADFORD
TELEPHONE 8274
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

RUBBER FLOORS
Will beautify your kitchen, scullery or bathroom. Delightful designs. Lifelong wear. Dust and damp proof. Soft to the tread.
SAMUEL PICKERING
Flooring Expert 6a Manningham Lane

Say It With Flowers

ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds :: Bulbs :: Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD
(Continued)

The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR *of* QUALITY

Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., etc.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Tel. 7239

HALIFAX

ALBERT HIND, Ltd.
PIANOS, RADIO and all kinds of ELECTRIC CLOCKS
Easy Terms Arranged
16 and 18 Waterhouse St., Halifax
Estab. 55 years TEL. 3879

AN OPEN STORE
for all to walk round.
Wedding presents of all kinds.
Have you seen our new basement showroom?
If not, call when next in town.
Horton's Domestic Store Ltd.
Tel. 2686 17 George St., Halifax

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

Tel. Harrogate 3151
Henry Sergeant
GOWNS, COSTUMES, HATS, JUMPERS, CARDIGANS, LINGERIE, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Producer of the "SERBURY" Coat
ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4661

W. H. SLATER & SON LTD
HOUSE FURNISHERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS.
("SUNDOUR" UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. NO 2294. DAY & NIGHT

ESTABLISHED 1883
WALKERS FOR FINE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS
32 PARLIAMENT STREET
TELEPHONE 4229 HARROGATE.

G. NEWBY & CO. Ltd.
FISH, GAME AND POULTRY SALESMEN
One Service Only—THE BEST
JAMES STREET Tel. 3027 (3 lines)

HUDDERSFIELD

For
Clothes That Radiate Cleanliness
Try
The Newtown Laundry
HONLEY
Phone Your Orders—Honley 74
A POST CARD WILL ENSURE A CALL

TINNED AND DRY GOODS
Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
LODGE'S
Top Market Hall and Shambles Lane

HOLIDAY SHOES
of comfort, appearance and durability — Let those toes articulate.
THOMAS WALKER
Foot Fitter
10 and 12 KING STREET

LEEDS

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre
Telephone 22393

Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiery Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

Let Flowers Be Your Greetings
Get them from
D. SUMMERS
Sole Proprietor: E. J. Groh. British (Formerly Belgian)
Florist and Fruiterer
24 LANDS LANE LEEDS 7
TELEPHONE 27000

GEO. A. JENNINGS
LIMITED
HIGH-CLASS
PRINTERS *and* STATIONERS
10-11-12 Lamberts' Arcade
Lower Briggate. Tel. 26112
Church and Lecture Work a Speciality
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice.

TRY
E. HUTTON
COAL MERCHANT
For Good Coal and Coke
101 BECKETT'S PARK DRIVE
Tel. 52128 Headingley, Leeds, 6

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS
(Continued)

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd.
for COALS

	£	S	D
10 cwts. Selected House	1	0	6
10 cwts. Haigh Moor Nuts	1	0	0
10 cwts. Best House		19	3
10 cwts. Best Nuts		18	2
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts		15	8
10 cwts. Cobbles		15	3

Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10. Tel. 24428

ARE WETHERALDS YOUR DECORATORS?
147 Park Lane, Leeds Tel. 23784
We Specialize in Church Work

DRESSMAKERS and LADIES' TAILORS
— Quality and Service —
Goldsworthy & Sweeting
112 Woodsley Road, off Belle Vue Road
Wide Range of Materials Made Up at Moderate Charges

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section

Walshs
REMOVAL DEPARTMENT
Helps People to Move House All Over the World
Estimates given free.
John Walsh Ltd., Sheffield, 1

Agents and Stockists for
"BUOYANT" upholstery
"VI-SPRING" mattresses
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes.

H. Ponsford
581, 583 and 601, London Road, Sheffield 2
Tel. No. Sharrow 50814

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines
Christian Science House
MRS. SKELTON
Pleasant Mount, 3 Whitworth Road, Ranmoor
For comfort—quiet—rest and study. Every care and attention given by experienced workers. Tel. 32121

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD 1. Phone 23184, 23185 & 23125

FAR BETTER SNAPS
Just post your films to us
DESPATCHED SAME DAY WITH INVOICE
SHEFFIELD PHOTO CO. LTD.
NORFOLK ROW, SHEFFIELD, 1.

W. E. FRANKLIN,
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade Eiderdowns Re-Covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
Phones 24596 - 20794

Stewart & Steward
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR GOWNS AND MILLINERY
48-62 Pinstone Street Telephone 21537

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

Scotland

EDINBURGH

M. MUIRHEAD
Deliveries to All Parts
Purveyor of Choice Fruits and Vegetables
12 QUEENSFERRY STREET TEL. 22845
Post Orders Filled

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road

SCOTT-LYON'S
Recommend Their
RAMPART SPECIALITIES
Rampart Biscuits .....1/- per tin
Rampart Oatcakes .....1/- per tin
Rampart Perkins .....10d per tin
Rampart Shortbread .....1/9 per tin
Makers of Superfine Bakery Goods
FERRY ROAD BAKERY

We Specialize in American, Continental and Empire FANCY GROCERIES. Tell us your wants and we procure them. Personal supervision by Managing Director.
Drysdale Brothers LTD.
113-115 Newington Road Tel. 42469
and 340 Morningside Road • Tel. 52207

LADIES who are fastidious about their Shoes—the style and quality but more especially the fit—should see Darlings Shoe Salon. Day and Evening Shoes are fitted there from 21/- per pair.
DARLINGS
Specialists in Shoes for Ladies Only
PRINCES STREET EDINBURGH

WALLSEND COAL	48/6
DUNFERMLINE SPLINT COAL	45/-
Best Household Coal	42/-
Warriston Blackband Coal	38/-
Blackband Washed Nuts	37/-
Treble Washed Nuts	35/-

Special prices for 3 tons and upwards.
ANDREW STEWART
Heriothill Depot, Warriston Road
Tel. 23890

GLASGOW

Sports and Sportswear
Equipment and Clothing for all summer recreations
Our goods are designed and manufactured by experts, to meet the most exacting demands.
Have you visited our new
Ladies' Sportswear Department?
LUMLEY'S
80-82 Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

FURNITURE
OUR NEW SEASON'S MODELS OF DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, DRAWING-ROOM and LOUNGE FURNITURE NOW ON VIEW AT INCOMPARABLE PRICES.
Example:—
4-ft. figured Mahogany Bedroom Suite, consisting of 2-door wardrobe, interior Mirror, Dressing Table with seven drawers, reflex frameless mirrors, Tallboy Chest. Upholstered Stool.
£34 10/-
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

Remodelling THE FUR TRADE Repairing
1936 - Season - 1936
Jean Dougall Macdonald
Manufacturing Furrier. Tel. Douglas 1103
342 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2
Highland Agent—Miss Margaret Macleod, 5 Church Street, Inverness. Joint Western Highland Agents—Misses M. MacArthur and I. Bilson, 8 Craigard Road, Oban. Peebles and District Agent—Miss Jessie Bonsor, 61 High Street, Peebles Dumfries and District Agent — Miss Margaret E. Crosbie, 104 English Street, Dumfries. Sole Agent in Stornoway and District—Miss Agnes MacLeod, 33 Bayhead, Stornoway. Sole Agent in Ayr and District—"Mayfair" (Misses B. and E. Dawson), 47a Alloway Street, Ayr.

When in Glasgow
DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
Ingram Street, 111 St. Vincent Street, and The Café, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

DELIGHTFUL MEALS
Everything Home-Baked
243 SAUCHIEHALL ST.
104 WEST GEORGE ST.
WENDY'S

KINCAID'S for
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear
Best Quality. Keen Prices.
403 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

TARTAN
KILTS RUGS, SCARFS NOVELTIES
LARGEST STOCK IN SCOTLAND
R. G. LAWRIE LTD. 38 RENFIELD ST. GLASGOW

HOLIDAY K'S FOR SUNNY DAYS
See my new K Holiday Shoes. Scores of exclusive models, my personal choice for Glasgow. 2500 pairs of K shoes in stock. ALL fittings checked by X-Ray. Men's K Shoes from 21/-. Women's from 16/9d.
ANDREW DYKES LTD.
46 RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

John A. Murdoch & Co.
Engineers and Steel Merchants
BUYING AGENTS
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2
'Grams: Prestank, Glasgow
Phone: Central 1786

PAN
WEDDING GIFTS
Glass, Pottery, Woodware and Lamps, Motor Picnic Cases, Thermos Sets.
255 Bath Street Tel. Douglas 3325

THE highest exercise of charity is charity to the uncharitable.—LONGFELLOW.

Daily Features

YOU must not too hastily conclude that prosperity is felicity.—DICKENS.

At St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

Monitor Camera Club from George Payne, Washington, D. C.

Boats From the British Isle of Tortola Bring Charcoal, Beef and Salt

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The northernmost point of the United States is in Minnesota, latitude 49° 23′ N. and longitude 95° 9′ W.

The southernmost point is Cape Sable, Fla., latitude 25° 7′ N. and longitude 81° 5′ W.

The easternmost point is West Quoddy Head, in longitude 66° 57′ W. and latitude 44° 49′ N.

The westernmost point is Cape Alva, Wash., in longitude 124° 44′ W. and in latitude 48° 10′ N.

Children's Corner

Stories in the Attic

THE rain fell against the attic roof and against the small, high window which was framed in cobwebs. It made a cozy sound.

Willie Mouse, who lived in the attic along with his brothers and sisters, listened to the soft patter of it and was stirred with a desire to search the nooks and corners of this quiet, spacious place. Down on all fours he scampered to the

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I can tell you about everything in this attic," she said.

furthest corner where an old chest set plumb against the wall.

The lid of the chest was open and Willie Mouse, having climbed up the side, peered within. Instantly a wee voice said, "Hulloa, Mouse."

Willie was excited. Blinking and winking into the dimness he saw a wooden doll lying flat on her back. "Who are you?" Willie asked.

The doll sat upright with a queer, creaking sound. "I'm Mehitabel," she said, "and I am more than 100 years old."

Willie was impressed. "You don't say," he squeaked.

Mehitabel nodded. "I can tell you about everything in this attic," she said. With considerable effort, for her wooden limbs had not moved so energetically for many years, Mehitabel climbed to the top of the chest and sat beside Willie, her long legs in muslin pantalettes, dangling over the side.

"This chest belonged to Mr. Hawkins," she said. "He went to sea and saw strange sights, black men and straw houses! He used to tell us about them when he came home."

Willie gasped. "Fancy that," he said.

Mehitabel was becoming excited. For 50 years she had had no one to talk to.

"You see that wooden cradle over there," she said. "That was baby Silas's cradle and one day when he was asleep in it, an Indian came and sat beside him and tickled his cheek with a feather!"

"A real Indian," Willie asked, "with war paint and feathers?"

Mehitabel nodded, and pointing to another corner, she said, "Look at the spinning wheel. That belonged to Silas's mother. One day when she was spinning, a black bear came and stole a jar of wild honey from her kitchen window shelf!"

"You don t say," Willie cried.

"Yes," Mehitabel said, but already her long, thin arm was pointing to a tall, brown basket.

"See that basket," she said, "Mr Hawkins fetched it from a place called India, and what do you think was in it? A monkey with a long curly tail; and he used to curl his tail around the beams in the kitchen and swing himself by it.

"And that brass pan with the long handle," Mehitabel went on. "Mrs. Hawkins used to fill it with hot coals and put it in her bed on winter nights to keep her warm."

"My whiskers," squealed Willie Mouse. It was his turn to point, and with a paw trembling with excitement he pointed to a small, round, wooden box with tiny holes in the lid. "What might that be?" he asked.

"That," Mehitabel explained, "held sand, and when Mr. Hawkins wrote a letter he sprinkled sand from the box to dry the ink. They didn't have blotters in those days, you know."

Willie Mouse chuckled, his bright eyes dancing. Raising his paw, he swung it rhythmically and said:

These strange old things
Mehitabel
Were not strange then, were they?
And who can tell
But what our things
Will be curious some day?

In Lighter Vein

Helping Out

He was a busy man and was inwardly storming at the ultra-deliberate efforts of the barber who was shaving him.

"Keep the razor still," he finally exploded, "and I'll waggle my head."

The Ninety and Nine Per Cent

"You used to refer to your wife as your better half."

"I have revised my fractions," replied Mr. Meekton. "I don't feel as if I represented more than 1 per cent of the combination."—*Washington Star.*

Too Much

"Stockings (to make wear and keep their color): Before wearing black woolen ones, stand for 10 minutes in boiling water colored with washing blue."—*Laundry hint in a cookery book.*

Then you needn't wear them at all.—*Punch.*

Explained

While at tea the young hopeful left his spoon in his cup. His mother corrected him for his table manners, saying, "Billy, I always thought that teaspoons lived in saucers, not in cups."

"So they do, Mummy," he replied, "but they sometimes go upstairs for a bath."—*Montreal Star.*

Modern Variation

"Napoleon said that armies march on their stomachs."

"Yes, but today they march on the backs of the taxpayers."

All That's Lacking

"How can you recognize professionals on the radio?"

"They have no gong to stop them."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cord Replacements

FINDING it could do with less help, the local electric light company reluctantly told a young man that his services would not be needed after the end of the month; but before that time this resourseful fellow had asked if he might be permitted to go about from house to house carrying sweeper cords, toaster cords and light cords, together with other small electrical gadgets. He was given a try-out, and in many homes where he sold such things he was asked to repair vacuum cleaners, oil and clean sewing machines, and revive electric doorbells. Before he had exhausted this line of work he was again needed in the office.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

The Real Robinson Crusoe

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE fascination of "Robinson Crusoe" is not limited to the juvenile reader. There was once a respected old Alderman of Oxford, Tawney by name, who used to read it through every year, with no lessening of delight. He considered every part of it as true.

One day a friend asked him how he could give credence to a story so fantastic. "The original Crusoe," he added, "was Alexander Selkirk. Daniel Defoe, an ingenious writer, embellished the plain story of his shipwreck upon the island of Juan Fernandez with almost all the adventures and dialogue you so much admire."

Mr. Tawney gazed at his friend sadly as he replied: "Your information may be correct, but I had rather you had withheld it; for by thus undeceiving me you have deprived old age of one of its greatest pleasures."

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. The harder the better, but please talk with the printer about the mean trick of transposing letters. That's not fair!
2. C, Pen, Colon, Polecat, Celestial, Nocturn, Nairn, Tan, L.
3. $60.
4. Reaction, Thicken.

Lines About Leaders—XIX

By a Staff Artist

Edouard Manet

EDOUARD MANET was born in Paris, in 1832.
He grew up in a middle-class home among old traditions.
Yet he soon told his parents that he intended to be a painter.
"Let us compromise," hinted his father, after a long struggle.
Very well, said Edouard, *I shall run to sea and be a sailor.*
Thus it was that he joined the crew of a Brazil-bound ship.
On the way a cargo of Dutch cheese was discolored by the water.
"Edouard will repair the damage for us," assured the captain.
The work done, the officer found no words for his delight.
This was the last praise Edouard was to receive for 50 years.

WHEN he returned home he felt more determined than ever.
He did wish to be a painter, so he entered Couture's studio.
This artist considered historical painting as the highest art.
He taught fixed rules, he clung to the formulas of the past.
Why always the same models, the same themes? objected Manet.
Finally the student departed—for a studio of his own.
Then he began to paint what he saw exactly as he saw it.
Every day he would also go to the Louvre to copy the masters.
And after a few years he visited the great galleries of Europe.
At that time, a painter had but one way to reach the public:
It was by entering the Salon which used to launch newcomers.
When Edouard felt ready he sent two pictures to the committee.
The committee rejected them, and it did so year after year.

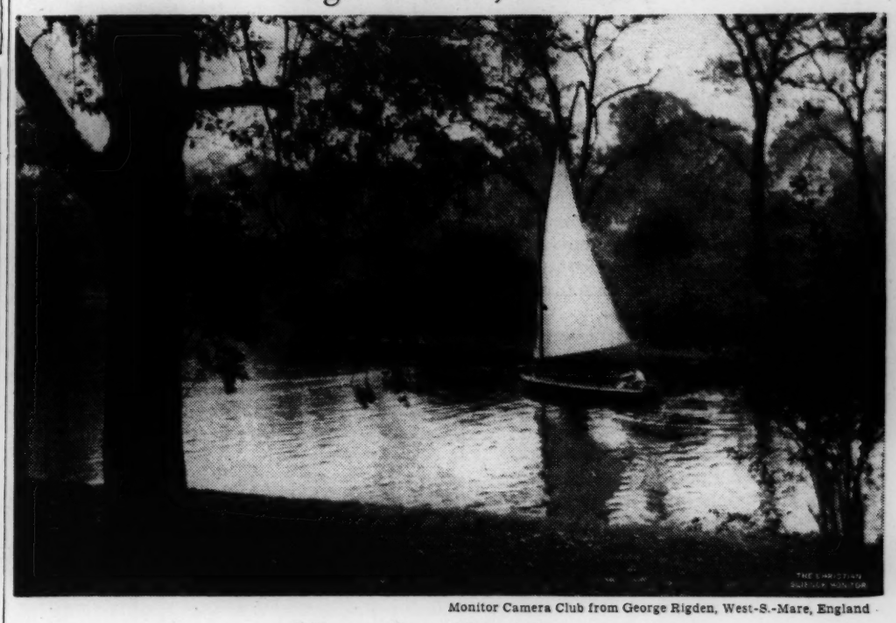
BUT an unprecedented event took place in the annals of art.
In 1864, the rejected painters resolved to defend themselves.
They sent a petition to Napoleon III, a most successful one.
And the Emperor offered them a hall to exhibit their own works.
Among those men were Laurens, Jongkind, Pissarro, Whistler.
Such was the birth of the so famous Salon of the Rejected.
On the opening day Manet shook with emotion and exalted hope.
Indeed, his works were noticed, and Paris talked of nothing else.
But they stirred up the visitors to laughing and sneering.
Happily, the artist now enjoyed a home and a receptive wife.
In 1867, a great universal exhibition was held in Paris.
As usual, he seized this new opportunity and, as usual, he failed.
Then he had a new idea: he would start a show of his own.
So, one day, the Parisians noticed a shed on the Alma Bridge.
The shed contained pictures at which everybody could look.
And from that morning on, the fight with the crowd began again.

SHORTLY after, Manet experienced a thrilling adventure.
A buyer called, a dealer interested in the New School.
He took 2 paintings, then 3, then 10; and finally as many as 28.
Manet felt enraptured; triumph had come; no more hard times!
In reality, there was no success at all, but a terrible mistake.
The man had made a poor deal, and gave up the pictures.
However, the Rejected ended by forming a group about the artist.
And the New School received the famous name of Impressionist.
With it, landscapes were no longer to be painted in the studios.
Whatever their importance, they had to be made out of doors.
Thus were new impressions depicted in direct touch with nature.

BUT as Manet continued to be rejected, his friends rebelled.
And Manet must have had an enormous number of friends.
For he made no concession to the conventional in his painting.
Yet he not only got into the Salon but he won the Medal.
And all the great galleries are now proud to own his works.

© 1936 The Christian Science Publishing Society
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra

Regent's Park, London



Monitor Camera Club from George Rigden, West-S.-Mare, England

Sailing on a Tranquil Inland Waterway

A Flying Vacation

32

Gate City of the South

TO MANUFACTURERS and distributors, Atlanta is known as the Gate City of the South. Eight rail systems radiate in 15 main lines out of Atlanta—98 passenger trains a day! Atlanta is the greatest railroad center in the South.

Six main air lines reach out of Atlanta: The Eastern flies passengers, mail and express northwestward to Chicago, northeastward to New York, southeastward to Miami, and southwestward to New Orleans; and Delta flies westward to Dallas and eastward to Charleston. Atlanta is the greatest aviation center in the South—ranks third in America.

No fewer than 118 freight and passenger motor lines go out—like a myriad-spoked wheel. Atlanta is the greatest motor center in the South.

Small wonder the city has earned its title!

But, bear in mind, in 1864 the city lay a smoking ruin!

The census of 1870 showed a population of 21,789, about one fourth of whom were widows—but there was four fourths courage! Today, the city is within shouting distance of 300,000, with another 100,000 in its metropolitan area. If only Sherman could see the city today! It takes more than fire to take the fight out of Georgians.

Although the city ranks only about thirtieth in population, it is sixth in per capita bank clearings, third in insurance, and third in air mail. Those figures mean much. Yes, and only two cities in the world exceed Atlanta as a telegraph center.

Now, for more evidence of progress: Fulton County, in which Atlanta is situated, has more miles of hard-surfaced highway than any other county in the United States. It has 66 parks, and more than 250 churches. It has 18 colleges and universities (12 for whites, six for Negroes).

Of course, it would be a sacrilege if one were to so much as open one's mouth in praise of Atlanta without mentioning golf. It seemed to me that there was a sporty golf course at every corner. And Bobby Jones and Alexa Stirling are known wherever divots are replaced.

"Yes, but it is too hot down there," someone said when I returned.

I reminded my friend that, thanks to Atlanta's elevation of 1050 feet, the climate is unusually pleasant. Reluctantly I added that the mercury had once hit a high of 104 in our own Boston; but that it had never been known to exceed 100 in Atlanta.

I shall hurry back to the Gate City of the South.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

AN OCCASIONAL typographical error has slipped into a cryptogram. To some these add zest to the solving, although it is admitted that they should never appear. A San Antonio, Texas, reader writes as follows on the subject of typographical errors:

CQN QJAMNA CQN KNCCNA,

KDC YUNJBN CJUT FRCQ CQN

YARWCNA JKXDC CQN VNJW

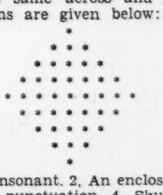
CARLT XO CAJWBYXBRWP

UNCCNAB. CQJC'B WXC OJRA!

As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

2. Word Diamond

A Brooklyn (N. Y.) reader sends the following Word Diamond. Words are to be filled in which read the same across and down. Definitions are given below:



1, A consonant. 2, An enclosure. 3, Mark of punctuation. 4, Skunk. 5, Of, or pertaining to, the sky. 6, A night serenade. 7, A river in Scotland. 8, Light brown color. 9, A consonant.

3. How Much Money?

A man was asked how much money he had, and answered: "If a fourth, a fifth, and sixth parts of the number of dollars I own are added together, they would make $37." How much money had he?

4. Letter Juggling

Try juggling or transposing the letters in each word below to form another word. Use all the letters in each case.

CREATION KITCHEN

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Rent

By the Associated Press

Hollywood, Calif.

"SQUEEZIT," a mongrel puppy, is repaying Henry Twiford, disabled war veteran, for giving him a home.

Twiford found "Squeezit" and the puppy's mother under his garage a few weeks ago. They obtained food and good care.

Then the veteran introduced "Squeezit" to a bird he owned. Together they were taught to do tricks.

A film studio saw the act and has now hired them for a new picture at $35 a day.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Name of His Future Wife

A GAME played at a recent party caused much fun for all who took part.

Let each man guest come into the room separately. On a piece of paper have him write the day and month of his anniversary. Have him add the figures of the date of the present month and the year; then have him add the number of consonants in the month, to the number of letters in his name. Now have him do some other complicated mathematical subtractions, additions, and multiplications, which the host will check over carefully for errors.

When all this has been completed, the man will be taken aside and told—if his name is Thomas Anderson—that his wife's name will be Mrs. Thomas Anderson.

The room into which the players are ushered in succession may contain the rest of the party, except all those men guests, who have not yet played. The guests are bound to secrecy. The fun which the initiated derive from the mathematical struggles of Thomas Anderson and his successors makes this a hilarious game, with its anticlimax. —Amy B., Brooklyn.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

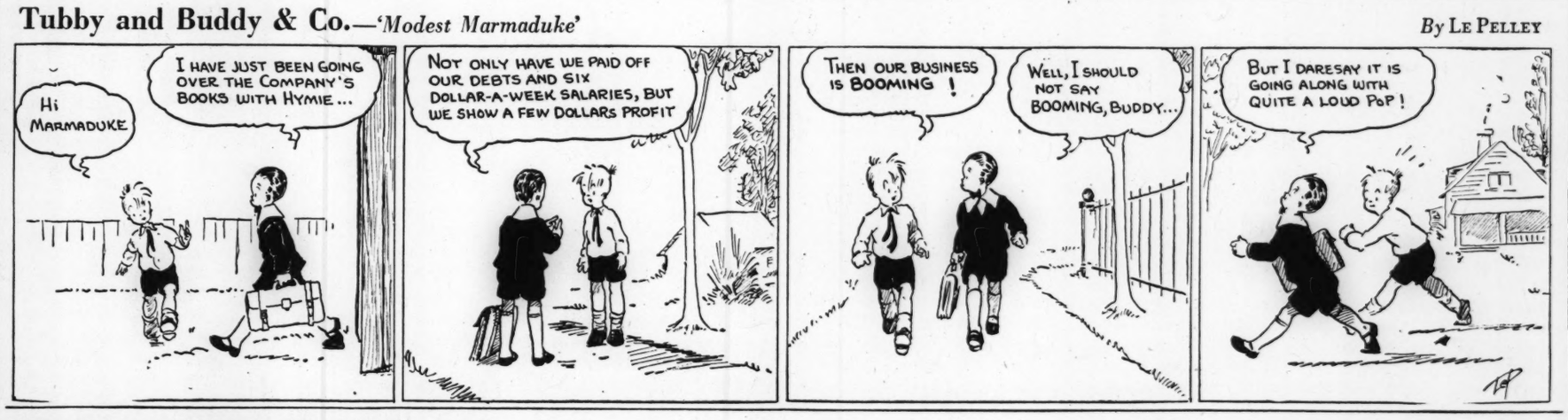
'Repentance' in the New Testament

WHEN John the Baptist made his appearance in the wilderness of Judea, we are informed that he preached "the baptism of repentance" (Mark 1:4); but it appears from Luke 3:8 that, to him, "repentance" meant something more than mere verbal "penitence," or "sorrow for sin," which is so often the meaning attached to the word in English, for John insists that his hearers should "bring forth . . . fruits worthy of repentance."

The clue to the Baptist's meaning in these and other passages, and to the significance of the word as employed on various occasions by the Master himself, is surely to be sought in a literal translation of the Greek. The term, then, rendered "repentance" is *metancia,* which means literally "change of mind" or "change of thought, or thinking"; so it would appear that the Baptist, and the Messiah whom he foretold, required of their converts a mental change or transformation, which, as John insisted, should be succeeded or accompanied by a change of action (Luke 3:8).

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Modest Marmaduke'*

By LE PELLEY


Hi MARMADUKE
I HAVE JUST BEEN GOING OVER THE COMPANY'S BOOKS WITH HYMIE...
NOT ONLY HAVE WE PAID OFF OUR DEBTS AND SIX DOLLAR-A-WEEK SALARIES, BUT WE SHOW A FEW DOLLARS PROFIT
THEN OUR BUSINESS IS BOOMING!
WELL, I SHOULD NOT SAY BOOMING, BUDDY...
BUT I DARESAY IT IS GOING ALONG WITH QUITE A LOUD POP!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Work for All*

By CARMACK

Today I saw somebody else digging dandelions and I said to myself- "Hm-m! Competition!"
And I sniffed around to see what I could find out about him, but I didn't have much success—
After watching him a while, though, I decided that Dandelion Diggers, Inc. didn't need to worry about competition from him-he's too slow!
Besides, from the looks of the lawns, there's enough dandelion digging business for everybody that wants it—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Relief—Playing With Fire

APPARENTLY there is to be no genuine official effort to reach basic decisions on the problem of unemployment relief in the United States before November. The $1,500,000,000 work relief bill is to be pushed through Congress this week. With the Roosevelt Administration already knee deep in the election's turbulent stream, the President manifestly does not want to change horses by trying a new relief policy. Yet there must be a reassessment of aims and methods. And the election itself will cause unofficial study of the problem to be made by many a conscientious voter.

There is every indication that relief will be one of the major issues of the campaign unless the Republican Party blunders. Mr. Hoover, that most experienced of relief administrators, has made some of his most effective attacks on the New Deal in his speeches on the subject. One of the few examples of vigorous opposition in Congress has been Senator Vandenberg's fight for a change in relief methods. Indeed some of the vigor of the Republican attack on relief arises from the fact that it is one subject on which most of the Republicans are in agreement and already prepared to offer a definite alternative program.

It is clear even now that the Cleveland platform will demand decentralization of relief. It may even be more specific and propose federal grants in aid to be administered by local agencies, "by nonpolitical local agencies, responsive to community needs and familiar with community problems." This is the wording of a draft just put out by a committee representing five Republican organizations in New York.

There is little question that some such plan would win much popular support. There is a feeling that the present relief system is wasteful and political. Disclosures like those made by Senator Holt of West Virginia, the failure of relief rolls to decline in anything like the proportion of business improvement, and some common experience with the operation of the system all tend to make this feeling almost a conviction. Anyone who has noticed how often the familiar sign along the road, "Men at Work," is misleading, can be easily persuaded that the present relief system is not a complete success.

Among even the sympathetically inclined there is a growing belief that made work is often so little respected by many workers that it is as harmful to morale as a straight dole. Even those who know what an unusually capable administrator Harry Hopkins has made, question whether such extensive centralization as federal administration entails can be free of politics and waste. Continued laxity in handling unemployment relief was largely responsible for the overturn of the Labor Government in Great Britain in 1931. Impatience with the present system will not long be kept in bounds in America.

The alacrity with which federal money is accepted is no measure of the popularity of the relief system. Among farmers, particularly, waste is regarded as little short of criminal. And among some of the farmers upon whom the Democratic Party is counting for new political support the feeling against relief abuses may be strong enough to outweigh gratitude for farm aid. Indeed, impatience with the system is so strong today in many areas of popular thought that on this issue the Administration is faced with something like the discontent and desire for change which brought it into office. The Republicans will not have to prove that their proposals for handling relief are sound and workable. They can win many a vote by merely offering something different in the way of relief policy.

Indeed, the temptation is great for both parties to make relief a political question rather than to go to the trouble of finding out what plan will meet the need which manifestly is still present and meet it with the greatest benefit to those requiring relief and the least cost to the country both in politics and money. Proposals for a thoroughgoing reappraisal of relief purposes and methods have so far received less attention from either party than they deserve. For the Administration such an investigation might offer a graceful and less politically damaging way of revising policy than would a flat submission to opposition demands. For the Republicans the soundest relief policy will ultimately prove the most safe policy politically. Indeed, playing with relief is playing with fire. And aside from the parties, the welfare of the country might be considered.

Symbol and Substance

OBJECTIONS to the penalty imposed by local authorities in Michigan on a man who used an American flag to wipe grease from his hands are not likely to be numerous. For the penalty is, after all, something of a privilege. Each morning for thirty days the offender is to salute the flag on the local police station.

The incident is meaningful, however, not only for a thoughtless individual but also for all thoughtful defenders of the flag. Here was a man who didn't know he was doing wrong when he so casually handled the symbol of his country. "It seemed to have been used for the purpose before," he explained. But should a man have to *know* that it is wrong to so use the flag? Shouldn't he *feel* it? Had he learned fully to appreciate his country and to understand the too-casually-accepted privileges it bestows could a citizen show disrespect for its flag? Along with the salute might well go a few lessons in the history, ideals and institutions of America, the spirit as well as the letter of patriotism.

Even so, it appears the penalty imposed on the offender in this case will accomplish some good. At any rate, thirty days of saluting will impress on his mind the fact that other people hold the flag in high respect. And the offender is reported as performing his duty willingly.

But more than an impression of other people's respect for the flag is necessary to the making of true patriots. Paying honor to a symbol can be mere idolatry unless the substance behind it is likewise honored. Defenders of the symbol may demand outward respect for it, but they can make that respect genuine only through their vigorous efforts to keep the substance intact. The flag must mean so dependable a justice for all, regardless of wealth or position, such an equality of opportunity, such an obvious freedom of thought and expression, that no man can look on it without feeling a positive desire to honor it and defend it for the substance it symbolizes.

Right or Left in France

WHEN the excitement and stir caused by the French elections and their Leftward swing subsides, more sober reflections will reveal that while the Popular Frontists, representing the more radical and liberal elements of France, have reasserted their opposition to antirepublican regime like Fascism more strongly than ever, the Rightists and conservatives have in no way been decisively put in the shade and still constitute a powerful minority.

In 1932 Leftists' exultation lasted long enough to form a government of pronounced Left flavor when the new Chamber convened, and for a time their hopes ran high that the many divisions of opinion among Leftists would be forgotten for the sake of a united front against Rightists and conservatives. But as time wore on, the first Left Cabinet weakened and was overthrown. Another was formed, but ran into difficulties. This kept on until the latent divisions of the Leftists reasserted themselves so strongly as to completely demoralize their original victory at the polls and ended in the downfall of the Daladier Cabinet, with resultant riots in the Place de la Concorde, on Feb. 6, 1934.

Rightists and conservatives had, of course, in the intervening period played up to the full their antipathy for the Leftists through their powerful press and influence in Parliament. The Stavisky affair was laid at the door of the Left, as well as all the ills of French politics in general. So impotent seemed the Left to answer Rightist charges that these latter again brought forward their favorite formula for a government of National Union to "save the country from ruin." M. Gaston Doumergue then came into power with such a Cabinet.

To the outside world the signal import of the French elections is the repudiation of Fascism or any personal power which is the central theme of French Leftism, and in this direction their consequences will be felt among European nations. They are a repudiation of Lavalism, and mean a closer but unfortunately belated collaboration with the League, bringing France nearer in its relations with other democracies. This small progress is something worthy of note in a Europe so uncertain of its direction in these confused times.

They Had to See Mary

TRAMP! TRAMP! TRAMP! Hobos in Britain are marching. Not to Westminster to lobby against legislators. Not to Buckingham Palace to plead with the King. All highways lead to Southampton these days, and the dust-stained knights of the road have joined the trek of the gasoline tourists seeing the Queen Mary off.

No mere trifle such as impecuniosity daunts these wandering hearts of oak. Shall a shilling or two stand between them and watching the last hawser drop when their very own ship rides out to sea? Could the harbor town's municipal council be so lacking in patriotism as to cavil because this enthusiasm for Britain's maritime prestige has added three hundred strong to the roll already on relief? Perish the thought.

Punch really should improvise a near Gilbertian couplet to add to "H. M. S. Pinafore":

> Stick close to the road and never go to sea,
> And you'll all meet the swells on the Queen Maree

with a benevolent request to the ancient seaport on the Solent to emulate Goldsmith's country parson, who "chid their wanderings but relieved their pain."

THE AMERICAS seem to have decided that international unity is too big a job for one League of Nations.

Politics and War

Book News of the Day

THEODOR WOLFF'S first-hand account of the origins of the World War, THE EVE OF 1914 (New York: Knopf. $4.50), has a peculiar timeliness. It comes to an era which has brought the economic interpretation of history to its heyday. But this sudden popularity has the disadvantage of all fashionable developments; economics has become a fad. All ills are blamed on an inner circle of perverters of the capitalist-imperialist system. These beasts of the economic system are the pet devils of the age, to the exclusion of political leaders, defective political systems and the like.

In the midst of this pendulum swing, Theodor Wolff has the temerity to write a book exclusively about men and political systems, as the forces leading to the World War. In this respect, Mr. Wolff exhibits the advantages and defects which stern liberalism can inspire. He ignores the economic causes of war. But for the reader of today, bombarded with economic muckraking, the volume is of importance as a corrective.

Mr. Wolff offers a personally conducted tour through the degenerate autocracies of the eve of 1914. The picture he paints from his own experience is bitten deep into one's memory before the pages are half turned over. He was the editor of the famous Berlin liberal newspaper, the Berliner Tageblatt, all through this period. His regular column of opinion was an institution of the European press, highly respected in the liberal field.

With this equipment, Mr. Wolff set himself the task of showing how the human material at the top of the European nations was softened, decayed and became utterly irresponsible under the autocratic system. The two fatal errors of William II of Germany—sacrificing British friendship to his naval dreams, and encouraging the "Austrian clique of war-mongers" to resist the Serb demand for a port city—are traced clearly to the personal rule and reckless methods of the Kaiser. The often cited pressure of the German army machine and the German industrialists on William are depreciated by the eyewitness story of his imperious relations with these groups.

From Berlin to London, Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburg the same combination of irresponsibility, venality and stupidity is traced. At the conclusion, the reader has the means of removing the blinders from much of the overbalanced economic writing of the day, which errs not because of intrinsic defect but because of a certain bigotry in ignoring political factors. The book also makes possible an illuminating comparison between the prewar autocracy and the present type of Fascist dictatorship. One sees how the responsibility of leadership to the people has advanced by great strides since the Great Disillusionment of the war, despite its apparent reverses today. S. R. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

Safeguarding Our Allegiance

By Frank L. Perrin

MORE and more is the conviction impressed that none can divide their allegiance, either to their country, their professed convictions, or to that undertaking to which their thought and hands are turned. It has been wisely observed that man cannot serve two masters. The truth of this precept has been proved many times in our own experiences and within the limits of our observation. One's purposes and aims, therefore, must be wholly good or wholly bad. The two do not mix. Between them there is no common ground of agreement or even of compromise.

The measure by which the sincerity and honesty of a citizen of any country, whether native or adopted, are judged, is allegiance to and obedience to the established order of government from which he seeks protection and enjoys opportunity. The measure of fidelity applied to those who are engaged in mass production or in organized industry, in institutions devoted to education or cultural advancement, takes into strict account the degree of willingness manifested in observing and conforming to the existing rules and regulations, whether these are wisely or unwisely established.

* * *

There were times in the early history of America, for instance, when freedom of individual or mass action, sometimes extreme and probably often ill-advised, was condoned and even applauded. Even conservative persons seem inclined to justify the extreme measures resorted to by self-appointed champions of what was called law and order in the pioneer days of San Francisco and the Pacific West following the gold rush of the early '50's. But there was, in the North, less extenuation when the newspapers brought descriptions of the cruelties imposed upon the victims of the Ku Klux Klan, and the depredations of so-called night riders in more recent years.

The people of the United States, meanwhile, had become convinced that the wise provisions of state and federal laws had rendered resorts to punitive measures by volunteer disciplinarians both unnecessary and unsafe. Judge Lynch had been deposed. Every accused person was assured of his day in court and the opportunity to interpose a defense. As early as 1870 the average citizen, man or woman, had become convinced that the succeeding reigns of terror which had their inception in Salem, in witchcraft days, and which recurred irregularly until the rehabilitated clansmen of the present century had abandoned their masks and blazing emblems, might, happily, be forgotten. There was, and is, reason for such hope. The ability of those representing established law and order to enforce society's reasonable rules has been fairly and convincingly established.

* * *

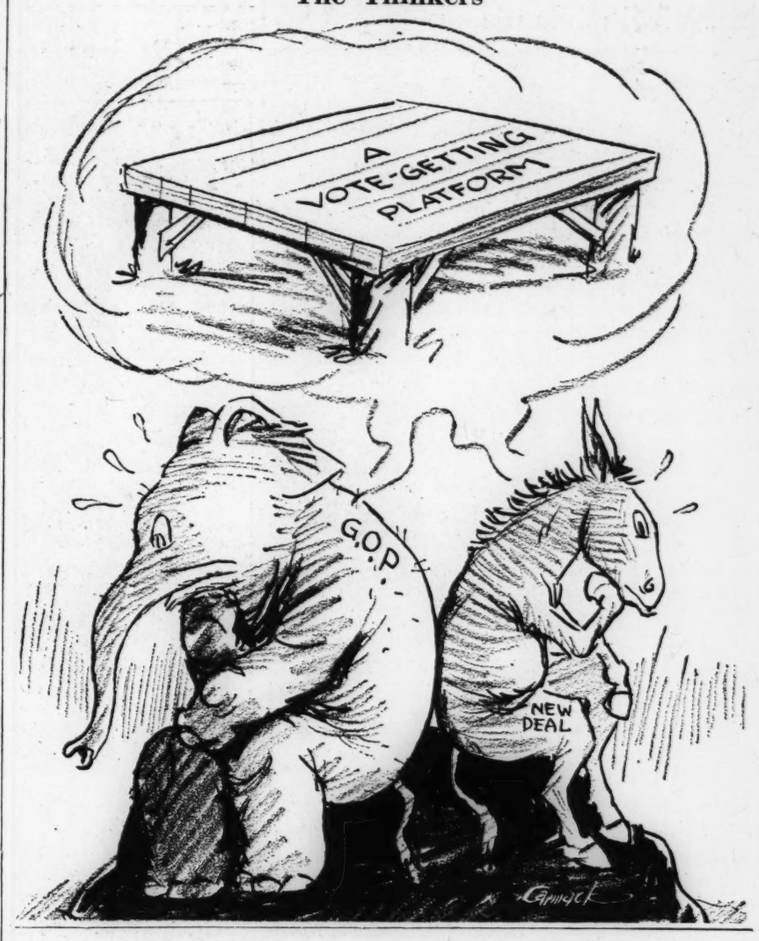
Thus it is not possible, even if one were so inclined, to condone the lawless acts of those who march under the banner of what is called the Black Legion, whether in Michigan or elsewhere. Under existing law and the implied assurance to every person that his rights as a citizen will be protected and his civic and religious liberties safeguarded, there remains no reasonable excuse for a resort to extremes or extra-judicial methods.

There is no room, in any wisely and adequately governed country for either a divided or a dual allegiance. Thus it is not possible to justify an appeal by the lawless and undisciplined to a court of their own creation. Neither is it easily understood why a thousand or ten thousand aliens, subjects or former subjects of king, potentate, dictator or dignitary find it either fitting or necessary to renew, in the United States, even spectacularly or sentimentally, an allegiance presumably sincerely foresworn.

The "iron of empire" ring is no more an emblem of undivided loyalty and allegiance to the country of one's adoption than is the white mask of the night rider or the uniform of the marauding Black Legionnaire. Within a few days, on Saturday next, the people of the United States will join, with bared heads, in honoring the fidelity and loyalty of those who gave all in defense of a united and sovereign country. The flag which will be the visible emblem on this occasion is the emblem, likewise, of the undivided allegiance of every American to the nation thus preserved.

In Chicago, on Sunday last, according to press reports, 2000 Italian war veterans in Fascist uniforms acted as ushers while other thousands of Americans, of Italian origin, awaited the blessings to be bestowed upon them by an alien potentate. That same day was observed as Memorial Sunday by patriotic societies in the United States.

The Thinkers



Pictures of Palestine

THE chauffeur who took me from Jerusalem down to the Dead Sea and over to Transjordania was a Christian Arab. He seemed to be about 35 years old, was thin, thoughtful, quiet and friendly. We stopped for a rest at a little vine-sheltered inn in the village of Jericho. There we began to visit—the old Arabian innkeeper, my chauffeur and I.

"How are things in Haifa?" asked our host in a troubled voice. "I've got a son there. Works in a fruit shop. I wonder if he's safe. There's his photo!" and he took a worn post card from his pocket. "All this rioting worries me. I wish my boy were here."

"He's all right," said the chauffeur. "I was in Haifa yesterday. It's quiet there."

Reluctantly I arose to continue the journey. We traversed the desolate, burning valley of the Jordan, crossed the Allenby bridge, and spent the next two days sightseeing in the Arab land of Transjordania.

The intervening evening I was a guest in the home of my chauffeur's brother, who lives in the bustling, rapidly growing city of Amman. I was also a guest of some very friendly Bedouin Arabs in their black tents. They were unbathed, backward, inefficient—but charming. I was delighted to be with them and also happy to leave. I like civilization with bathtubs and beds and would not care to be a nomad, even a sheik with a flowing turban and white horse.

I got back to Jerusalem in the afternoon. In the evening I wandered through the labyrinthine streets of Moslem villages near the Mount of Olivet, not far from Jerusalem. As dusk approached, a young man accosted me and asked, "Do you know English?"

"Yes."

"The head of the village told me to warn you that you'd better go back to town at once. Things are very tense. Some rabid youth might stab you."

* * *

A word to the wise (and the timid) was sufficient.

I ate supper in Jerusalem at a little Arab restaurant, with a newly-found friend, a clerk in an Arab bookstore. We had very scanty fare, because the Arab shops were on strike and the restaurants couldn't get supplies.

"I am the son of an Arab Protestant pastor," my table companion said, "but I am in complete agreement with my Moslem friends. We'll fight, side by side, and we'll drive these Jews out. We'll drive all foreigners out."

Then he felt ashamed of that outburst and said, half-apologetically, "That is strange from me. I was educated in a foreign school. My father works for a foreign mission. I didn't use to hate anybody. But now I do. I'm like the rest of the Arab youth. This is our land and we won't let the Jews take it."

I ate my lunch next day on the Jaffa road in the new Jewish suburb. It was a clean, busy restaurant, such as one meets in a hundred American towns. The waiter was a friendly, confiding Jew.

"Are we afraid?" he repeated my question. "Not a bit. It's too late for them. We're already 400,000; they're only 900,000. We're hard-working, organized, armed. We are making Palestine flourish; not they. We can beat them in business, in agriculture, in culture, in fighting."

* * *

He was not a braggart. He was merely a pioneer, conscious of his creative power and convinced of his superiority.

I left Jerusalem in a train, because bus travel, in view of the conflict, was uncertain. I went third class and my seat-mate was a simply dressed young Jewess from New York.

"We're fellow citizens," I said.

"What was *your* racket?" she asked.

"Getting wise."

"Columbia University?"

"Teachers College."

"Well, that's where I got my M. A.," she exclaimed.

"And what are you doing here?"

"I'm a teacher. In a Jewish primary school."

"Making little patriots?" I asked.

She took my question as an insinuation, and was somewhat offended.

"Did you ever hear of Americanizing America?" she asked rather sharply.

"And how!" I answered.

"Well, we're Judealzing Judea! From Dan to Beersheba! That's my life work. I have no theory, no religion. I don't care for those old, long-haired Jews praying at the Wailing Wall. Our work is our Messiah. All the other peoples have a home. And we will have one, too. Here. See how beautiful it is! I've come to our Promised Land and they'll never get me out, except by force."

And I don't think they will.

R. H. MARKHAM

The Wide Horizon

Propaganda Rides the Air Waves

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

SÃO PAULO

WHEN Berlin, London, Paris, Rome, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires vie with Moscow for a hearing, when voices from these widely separated capitals of the great nations clamorously crowd in on one's radio set, when it is hard to choose symphonic concerts from four distant musical centers in another continent, one realizes how the short-wave radio has effectively shrunk the world and brought it within the compass of a sitting room on a Brazilian *fazenda* or farm.

Not long ago it was thought that the heat of the tropics would be an insuperable barrier to the successful transmission of radio programs. In fact, the long wave did suffer in the regions near the equatorial belt. But the short wave, a little imp if there ever was one, darts through regardless of time, space and heat. He defies mountains and seas and leaps over both as though he were playing leap frog with tiny mushrooms.

But man has taken this short-wave imp by the scruff of the neck and made it into an obedient servant that carries messages far and near. Or better, governments have drafted it into their service. And that is the point of this story.

In many Latin-American nations the percentage of illiteracy is still alarmingly high. And many of those who do know how to read fail to use this acquired ability for other than business affairs. If they read the newspapers they read, in many cases, censored material or the outpourings of conservative editors and thinkers. Books are printed in limited editions and rarely reach but a select few. Thus it has been difficult to know how and why certain attitudes and policies have come about in the Latin-American world and how among even the illiterate masses there were those who talked of things not to be learned from local books or newspapers.

* * *

In many cases, undoubtedly, the short-wave radio must be the answer. European nations, especially, have devoted their best technical talents to the problem of getting ideas across the seas to Latin-American listeners. They use three simple but effective devices to capture overseas audiences. In the first place are the directional antennae. One German station, in particular, always announces that a coming program will be radiocast on three different directional antennae, one directed to South America, one to Central America and one to North America. If the results on the last two compare with those on the first, Central and North America are insured of radio reception which often rivals or excels that of local stations.

In the second place they shoot across the skies programs of artistic excellence that compel attention and stir the emotions. Opera from La Scala, Milan, acts from plays of the Comédie Française, symphonic concerts from London, singers, instrumentalists and speakers carry their messages from continent to continent. Interlarded with this artistic fare are, of course, news broadcasts and propaganda because most of the stations which are being described are government owned or controlled and have specific functions to perform.

Furthermore, and in the third place, many of these stations adjust their time to foreign needs and have announcers and lecturers who speak many languages. It is not rare to hear within a few moments Spanish, Portuguese and French announcements or talks from a German or Italian station.

This latter device is used by Moscow to a remarkable degree. From her powerful station, Soviet Russia radiocasts regularly speeches and talks by Spanish and Portuguese "comrades" who send the Soviet interpretation of world affairs and world needs to all corners of the Latin-American world. Naturally any illiterate person with good ears and a serviceable short-wave receiving set can learn direct from Russia much that neither local books nor press would communicate.

* * *

Moscow is perhaps the worst offender from the point of view of proselyting propaganda. It is, however, frank and unabashed. Italy and Germany are not slow or timid in broadcasting defenses of their policies and actions nor in making known their points of view on world questions. Both transmit their own versions of the news of the day in the principal languages of the world.

From the point of view of the technique of transmission and of the proper and legitimate use of the radio for the making known of one's own cultural wares the United States lags way behind the nations of Europe. Though it is to be hoped that the United States will never use the radio as a blatant sounding board of its virtues and excellencies nor for the purposes of propaganda there is no reason why her stations should not perfect their transmission technique and adjust her programs so that along with the best cultural wares of Europe there could be heard those of the United States as well. No one will prefer, especially one who does not understand English, Popeye the Sailor to a symphonic concert from Berlin. But the United States, too, has its excellent symphonic and operatic radiocasts, which would make an acceptable contribution to international radio fare.